

U.N. chief still ready to visit Iran

BAHRAIN (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Friday he was still ready to go to Iran and Iraq if both agreed to discuss all aspects of the Gulf war. "I am ready to go tomorrow, but I have to go on my own terms," he told a press conference here. Iran wanted to discuss only some aspects of the conflict, he said without elaborating. Iraq wants a comprehensive peace talks to end the 4½-year old war. Iran says peace is impossible with Iraq's present leadership and wants only a limited ceasefire covering civilian targets and shipping in the Gulf. Mr. Perez de Cuellar said his refusal to discuss only aspects of the war was because of the breakdown of a pact he arranged last June to end an earlier wave of attacks on civilian areas. "Experience made me change my mind. They honoured my appeal for nine months but they started fighting again," he said.

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India 'rejects Union Carbide offer'

NEW DELHI (AP) — The Indian government has rejected a \$200 million offer by Union Carbide for an out-of-court settlement on compensation for victims of the Bhopal gas disaster, the Telegraph newspaper reported Saturday. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi earlier had confirmed that India had rejected an offer by the U.S. company but he did not disclose the amount. In an interview published Thursday in London's Financial Times newspaper, Mr. Gandhi described the figure as "too low" and said it was likely India would sue Union Carbide in U.S. courts. The offer was made in New Delhi by the U.S. company's vice president and treasurer, Rolf H. Towe, the Calcutta-based Telegraph newspaper said. The report said Mr. Towe met with the four U.S. attorneys hired by India to sue the company and with B.B. Singh, secretary in the Chemicals and Fertilisers Ministry.

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New telephones for civil defence

AMMAN (Petra) — Additional telephones have been installed at a number of civil defence centres throughout the country to facilitate the citizens' contacts with these centres to get speedy responses to their needs, according to a Civil Defence Department (CDD) official. He said that the numbers 193 and 199 have been added to the emergency section at the Irbid Governorate civil defence administration while the number 198 has been added to the emergency section at the Amman civil defence administration. The Amman downtown fire brigade centre's telephone number is 622090, while that of the civil defence centre in Qweisimeh is 770733, and the number 199 has been added to the Civil Defence Directorate in Amman. For urgent first aid, citizens may call 630341.

Israeli soldier wounded in attack

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli soldier was injured when commandos detonated a bomb as a foot patrol was passing near the village of Qazimiyeh, just inside the Israeli "front line" in Lebanon, the military command announced. The attack occurred in the same area where another soldier was wounded Thursday by a roadside bomb directed against an Israeli military vehicle.

Cholera threatens 300,000 in Somalia

GENEVA (AP) — A cholera outbreak has killed some 1,000 people in northwestern Somalia, and up to 300,000 others risk contracting the disease, the Red Cross said Friday. "Indications are that the number of new cases is increasing... but that the number of deaths is going down," said a press release from the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. It quoted league officer Lucienne Phillips as saying some 1,000 people — both Ethiopian refugees who fled their drought-stricken homeland and Somalis living in or near Hargeisa City — have died, and that "there are reports of new cases in Hargeisa City and in five nearby refugee camps."

Benjedid to visit Cuba next month

HAVANA (R) — Algerian President Chadli Benjedid will visit Cuba next month for talks with President Fidel Castro, the Cuban government announced Friday. It gave no date for the visit.

Peres, Sharon rise in popularity

TEL AVIV (AP) — A public opinion poll published Friday shows a continued increase in the popularity of Prime Minister Shimon Peres and former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon. Of the 1,184 Israelis surveyed by telephone in the nationwide poll commissioned by the daily Maariv newspaper, 47.2 per cent said they thought Mr. Peres was the best suited Israeli leader for the job of prime minister. Mr. Sharon came in second with 6.3 per cent and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin was the third with 5.6.

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Rifai heads new 23-member cabinet

King outlines principles for action; premier pledges efforts towards realising economic goals, Arab solidarity and coordination with PLO

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — A new 23-member cabinet headed by Zaid Al Rifai was sworn in Thursday following the resignation of the 15-month-old government of Ahmad Obeidat whose resignation was accepted by His Majesty King Hussein who issued a Royal Decree assigning Mr. Rifai as Mr. Obeidat's successor. No reason was given for Mr. Obeidat's resignation.

In a letter of designation to Mr. Rifai, King Hussein outlined Jordan's basic political principles on the domestic and foreign fronts and laid the ground work for the country's moves in the coming stage.

The King said protection of Jordanian citizens and national interests in the face of aggression and terrorism should top all other priorities, and therefore the armed and security forces should be strengthened to give full protection to the country, enhance stability and self-confidence and pave the way for more development and prog.

In his letter, the King said "Jordan's achievements have so far been realised as a result of stability and security it has been enjoying and this has encouraged individual initiatives and helped

to bring about stability."

King Hussein said "it is of utmost importance to work towards providing protection to citizens against terrorism and safeguarding the security of the country, and the armed and security forces should be made capable of shouldering national duties and providing an atmosphere of stability which forms a basic requirement for prosperity."

Economic goals

The King urged the new government to adopt sound principles to overcome obstacles facing the economic development of the country. He said: "The coming stage should see the government taking steps towards reviving and reinvigorating the economic pro-



His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan with members of the new cabinet after the cabinet was sworn in Thursday (Petra photo)

cess in Jordan, which, although poor in natural resources, can rely on the skills and endeavours of its citizens. Government programmes should be geared towards stimulating the private sector, and the public sector should respond by adopting modern trends in public administration, thus raising the efficiency of the civil service system and facilitating citizen's business. The government should modernise the country's law for the encouragement of investment in a manner as to encourage foreign and

Jordanian investors to contribute to national development projects, and the government should give due attention to the agricultural, industrial sectors and tackle the problem of agricultural marketing with a view to restoring confidence among farmers and food producers."

Social balance

On the social level, King Hussein called on the new government to strike a balance among the different social and public

sectors and various governorates. "The new government should take steps to avoid and prevent the emergence of any imbalance in human power infrastructure which does not serve the requirements of the society," King Hussein said.

King Hussein said that the new government should give due care to developing cultural and youth institutions in Jordan and should do all it can to bring out the creative power among young men and women of this country in a manner to conform to the mod-

ern age.

King Hussein called on the new government to carry out a re-examination of the educational situation in Jordan by developing school curricula and controlling random and imbalanced attitudes among the youth for obtaining higher university education in different specialisations.

This, he said, "should be given utmost priority in the course of planning the country's development because it will help in creating job opportunities for all people and at the same time preserve the national wealth."

King Hussein said the public behaviour and the citizens' keenness to abide by regulations and laws and their keenness to protect the environment can help maintain a bright image for the country.

"Perhaps the behaviour of citizens at the school, village, town and streets and public places can best be controlled through institutions that offer guidance to the public through better information, religious sermons and the like which can also help protect the country's democracy and freedom and create a healthy atmosphere conducive to progress and prosperity," King Hussein said.

Arab solidarity

On the political front, King

Hussein underlined the need for the new government to pursue efforts for restoring Arab solidarity, encouraging a dialogue to bring about reconciliation among Arab countries. This, he said, "should stand out as a beacon guiding us towards our relations with Arab countries, particularly where common and central Arab causes are concerned."

In this respect, King Hussein added, Jordan will continue to support Iraq in its endeavours to repel aggression and its call for an end to the war with Iran on the basis of good neighbourly relations and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and in accordance with international law.

Coordination with PLO

Turning to the Palestine problem, King Hussein said that the government should pursue cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on the basis of the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO agreement, and to act in coordination with Arab countries in supporting Jordanian-Palestinian moves that are part of the overall Arab efforts aimed at liberating Arab Jerusalem, the occupied West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Syrian Golan Heights from Israeli occupation.

(Continued on page 5)

Profile of the new government, page 3

Shelling continues to hit Mieh Mieh

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — Sporadic shelling hit the Mieh Mieh Palestinian refugee camp near Sidon Friday and occasioned a report in the city itself.

Security sources told Reuters there were no casualties but seven people were hurt in fighting Thursday. A policeman kidnapped recently and suspected of collaborating with Israeli forces befell they left Sidon was found dead Thursday night, they said.

Sidon has been wracked by nearly three weeks of fighting between army units and leftist militiamen confronting mostly Christian militiamen who have seized the city's eastern suburbs, causing

an exodus of an estimated 30,000 from their homes.

Thousands of Palestinians have also fled their camps and Sidon's mayor, Ahmad Kalash, said Friday more than 15,000 displaced families in the city needed immediate relief that local agencies could not provide.

In Beirut, the right-wing Falangist radio charged Christian villages east of Sidon were being shelled from 'Ain Al Hilweh and Mieh Mieh Palestinian camps, but this could not be immediately confirmed.

The predominantly Christian fighters of the Falangist "Lebanese Forces" are loyal to rebels (Continued on page 5)

Rabin, Urquhart discuss UNIFIL

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — A United Nations envoy met for an hour with Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin on Friday to discuss the future role of United Nations peacekeeping troops in South Lebanon.

"I am here to find out how everyone feels and try to reach an agreeable solution," Under-Secretary General Brian Urquhart said after the session. "UNIFIL (United Nations Truce Force in Lebanon) is the main topic of our discussions."

Mr. Urquhart, accompanied by two aides, was ushered into a second floor building in the defence ministry complex for the meeting with Mr. Rabin. Israeli officers brought a large, rolled map of South Lebanon into the room.

The envoy, who arrived in Israel from Beirut, flew on to Damascus after the meeting with Rabin, his aides said.

UNIFIL's mandate expires on (Continued on page 5)

Peres says summit with Mubarak is possible soon

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres said there was a chance he would soon meet with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, but added that was not the most important thing for improving the two countries' relations, an Israeli newspaper reported Friday.

Egypt already has reopened a dialogue with Israel, which is "preferable to paralysis and severance" that marked their relations for two years, Mr. Peres was quoted as saying in the interview with the Labour-party allied Davar newspaper.

Asked if he might meet Mr. Mubarak in the next month or two, Mr. Peres replied: "There is a chance, but I don't regard that as the be-all and end-all."

He noted that relations had improved in other areas, mentioning Egypt's invitation for

Israel to take part in the Cairo book fair and trade fair.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said, meanwhile, that Israel and Egypt are trying to find a new date to resume talks on their disputed border.

They might reopen the talks later this month, said the spokesman, who asked not to be identified by name.

The talks were aimed at finding a temporary solution for a small patch of Red Sea coastline called Taba that both sides claim as their own. Israel now controls the area, which is a popular tourist resort.

Other officials said Egypt had suggested three days of talks at the end of next week. But Israel turned down the proposal because the date fell during a Jewish holiday.

Big blast reported in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — A big explosion rocked central Baghdad Friday shortly after an Iranian leader said Iran planned to launch a missile at the city.

Residents heard the blast at 3.23 p.m. (1123 GMT) but were unable immediately to locate it and the cause was not clear.

In Tehran, Iran announced it had fired a missile at Baghdad at 1118 GMT.

It was the eighth such big explosion in the capital in less than a month, with opinions varied as to their cause despite Iran's assertions that they were all caused by missiles.

After the first few blasts last month, Iraq blamed them on bombs planted by Iranian agents. But later, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein accused unnamed Arab countries of supplying the Iraqis with surface-to-surface missiles.

Earlier, Iraq said its anti-aircraft defences had shot down an Iranian warplane and vowed to continue air and missile attacks against Iranian towns.

Iraq said Thursday its warplanes bombed three Iraqi towns in retaliation for fresh Iraqi raids on Iranian cities.

Iraq said its warplanes had bombed Iranian troop concentrations near the border and fired missiles into the Iranian cities of Kermanshah and Hamadan.

The daily newspaper Al Thawra, organ of the ruling Baath Party wrote Friday: "Iraq will use its massive destructive weapons to force the Tehran rulers to submit to the will of the Iraqi people in their desire for peace and justice."

"There is no doubt that our great air force and missile arsenal are able to carry out this will and achieve our strategic goal — a just, comprehensive and final peace," the newspaper added.

Iraq also announced Thursday night that its warplanes had hit a "large naval target" — its term for a big merchant vessel — in the Gulf near Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal.

But there was no independent confirmation from shipping sources elsewhere and no word of any vessel in trouble.

Iraq's Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz meanwhile returned here Friday from an eight-day tour which took him to the Soviet Union, Japan and China.

Iran has no hope to win the war, Iraqi leader says, page 2

King receives crew, passengers of Alia plane attacked in Athens

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein Friday was at Queen Alia International Airport to receive the crew and passengers of a plane of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, which was subjected to a terrorist attack on Thursday in Athens airport while it was about to take off on a regular flight to Amman.

After congratulating the crew and passengers on their safe arrival in Jordan, King Hussein said attacks such as "the evil attempt in Athens will not affect our noble and steady stands."

"Such attempts, which can not be described and which are directed against innocent and civilian people, do not only harm their perpetrators and those who encourage them, but also the image of the Arab people abroad," King Hussein said.

He added: "This is our destiny and we should continue our march."

King Hussein affirmed that Jordan will achieve all its goals and

objectives through "the goodwill and belief of its youth and all the citizens."

King Hussein paid tribute to the efforts exerted by Alia and its staff and expressed pride in its services to Jordan and its people.

King Hussein also inspected the Alia Boeing 727 which was hit by a shell fired from a bazooka in Athens.

The plane's crew and passengers expressed their appreciation to King Hussein for receiving them at the airport.

Commenting on the attack, Minister of Transport Farhi Obeid, who was also at the airport to receive the plane's crew and passengers, said in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that such attack "will not affect Jordan's national and pan-Arab stands" and denounced the Athens attack which, he said, serves the enemies of the Arab Nation.

Meanwhile, Greek police have launched a manhunt for a suspect

wanted in connection with the attack in Athens, Greek police sources quoted by the Associated Press said.

In a dispatch from the Greek capital, the AP said the sources identified the suspect as Geler Ahmad Nasser, holder of a Jordanian passport, who used the passport to rent a car at Athens airport 10 days ago. The sources said they believed the passport to be false.

A shadowy group calling itself "black September" claimed responsibility for the attack in a telephone call to the French news agency Agence France Presse in Paris. The caller spoke in French.

Greek police said the rocket was fired from a distance of 150 metres just inside the perimeter of the Athens International Airport. The shell hit the Alia Boeing, which was about to take off, and tore a 10-centimetre-long hole in the plane's body. No-one was injured.

(Continued on page 5)

Moroccan envoy arrives with message

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Moroccan envoy arrived in Amman Friday with a message from Morocco's King Hassan to His Majesty King Hussein, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra said.

Abdul Hadi Boutaleb told Petra that his visit was part of consultations and coordination between the two leaders on mutual and Arab affairs.

Petra did not disclose the contents of the message but Mr. Boutaleb is one of many special envoys sent by King Hassan to Arab countries with messages believed to

be connected with the Western Sahara question.

The envoys will discuss "questions of common interest" in Arab states, and in Africa they will "maintain contacts and reinforce bilateral cooperation," the Moroccan news agency MAP said Thursday.

Their mission follows a Libyan announcement that an Afro-Arab foreign ministers conference due to have opened next week in Tripoli had been cancelled because of a dispute over participation.

Morocco threatened to boycott the meeting if it were attended by the self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), proclaimed by the Algerian-backed Polisario Front which is fighting Morocco for independence of the Western Sahara.

The Organisation of African Unity had invited the SADR to the Tripoli conference in which officials here said was an Algerian attempt to gain recognition for the SADR by the 21 members of the Arab League.

Sudan remains cut off as strikes continue

CAIRO (R) — Anti-government demonstrations continued in Khartoum Friday as Sudan remained paralysed by a nationwide strike and a communications blackout, diplomatic reports reaching Cairo said.

Police used tear gas Thursday night to disperse stone-throwing demonstrators in Omdurman, across the Nile from Khartoum, but there were apparently no casualties, according to the reports.

The clashes followed a march in the capital two days ago by thousands of demonstrators calling for the resignation of President Jaafar Numeiri.

Police remained in force at government buildings and other

key installations in Khartoum, as they have been since sharp rises in prices for bread and other commodities sparked two days of riots there 10 days ago.

Mr. Numeiri, whose decision to scrap subsidies on key commodities caused the price rises, was Friday winding up a visit to the United States for medical checks and talks with President Ronald Reagan.

The diplomatic reports said food, fuel and other goods were running short and public services have been drastically reduced by the strike by doctors, lawyers, government employees, oil industry workers and other groups.

Vice-President Omar Al Tayeb announced some price cuts on

Khartoum Television Thursday night, the reports said, but details were not available.

An Egyptian airline official said Sudan had closed its airspace to all traffic Friday after closing all its airports Thursday. Telex and telephone lines to Khartoum remained cut for the third day running, operators said.

Mr. Numeiri, who has survived several attempts to topple him during almost 16 years in power, has accused the fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood of being behind the riots, in which at least five people are reported to have been killed.

He last month arrested 11 Brotherhood leaders and accused

the movement of trying to overthrow him.

An American who left Khartoum on the last flight out Thursday said many thousands of lawyers in traditional black robes, as well as doctors, engineers and others took part in Wednesday's massive demonstration.

Trade union leaders had earlier told reporters in Khartoum they wanted the strike to develop into civil disobedience throughout the country to force Mr. Numeiri to step down.

Egypt, Sudan's partner in a joint defence pact and an economic and political integration charter, said events in its southern neighbour were an internal affair.

U.S. criticises transfer of prisoners

France denounces Israeli transfer of Ansar PoWs

PARIS (Agencies) — France Friday denounced the transfer by Israeli military authorities of several hundred prisoners from a camp in South Lebanon to Israel.

A communique published by the Ministry of External Relations denounced the action earlier this week and said the French ambassador in Israel had been instructed to make his country's views known.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Thursday Israel's transfer of detainees from Lebanon to Israel was at odds with articles of the Fourth Geneva Convention on protection of civilians in wartime.

The U.N. chief, now visiting Bahrain, was commenting through a spokesman at the United Nations on Israel's transfer on Tuesday of more than 1,000 prisoners from the Ansar camp in southern Lebanon to a detention camp in Israel.

The spokesman said: "The secretary general believes it is most important that the provisions of the Geneva Conventions be fully respected. He considers that the transfer of detainees to Israel is at variance with the intent and spirit of articles 49 and 76 of the Fourth Geneva Convention."

The Israeli move has also been criticised by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the U.S. State Department.

Israel says its action is permitted under certain provisions of the convention.

A State Department statement says that the transfer by Israel of

1,000 detainees from southern Lebanon to Israel "appears" to be inconsistent with the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

"We've consistently taken the position that the Fourth Geneva Convention applies to areas of Lebanon under Israeli occupation," the State Department said. "According to the convention, protected persons are to be detained only within the occupied territory. Their transfer to the territory of the occupying power is prohibited regardless of motive."

The statement said "it appears that Israel's actions are inconsistent with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention."

In Israel, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said the detainees transferred to Israel had been accorded all the privileges due prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention, although he said they did not qualify for that status.

The assertion by the State Department today was its first criticism of Israel's actions in southern Lebanon since the Israelis began to withdraw their troops earlier this year.

The Official Soviet News Agency TASS Friday compared Israel with Hitler's Germany, saying Tel Aviv used Nazi methods in Lebanon and was bent on creating a "great Israel."

"The Israeli leaders, just like their Western backers, are always outraged by any parallels drawn between them and the Hitler cult. But this reaction is the best proof the comparison hit its mark," TASS said.

The news agency said people had initially believed Nazism ended with World War II.

"However, the Nazis have their followers, as is clearly illustrated by the policy of Tel Aviv," it said. In Nazi style, Israel was carrying out punitive raids on villages in Lebanon, had tortured Arab prisoners and used tank guns against civilians at close range, TASS said.

Israel was "obsessed with the mad idea of the 'great Israel' and inspired by Washington's unconditional support."

Asked whether it might have been possible to move the prisoners to some other site within Lebanon, possibly one patrolled by the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia, Mr. Peres said: "I am afraid it would continue to be an attraction of repeated attacks and after all, to save the lives of many people must be the main consideration in every move we are taking."

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres in an interview denied Thursday that Israel had violated terms of the Geneva Convention in transferring an estimated 1,100 prisoners from a facility in South Lebanon to sites within Israel.

"They are not prisoners of war and the convention has to do with normal war," Mr. Peres said in an interview in his office with the U.S. Cable News Network.



ARMITAGE LEAVES AMMAN: U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Armitage (right) seen off at Amman Airport by Armed Forces Commander in Chief Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker (center) and high ranking Jordanian military officials. Mr. Armitage was on a few-days official visit to Jordan (Petra photo)

Hussein: Iran has no hope to win war

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq has reported launching missile attacks on Iranian cities and on a ship near Iran's main oil terminal as its president said Iran had no hope of winning the war and should sign a peace treaty.

Iraq said its warplanes hit a "large naval target" near the Kharg Island oil terminal Thursday evening and that it also launched three missile attacks during the day against the Iranian cities of Kermanshah — now known as Bakhtaran — and Hamadan.

There was no immediate independent confirmation of the shipping strike or the attack on Hamadan, but Iran confirmed the raid on Bakhtaran, saying 25 people had died and 70 had been wounded.

A military spokesman said the attacks on the cities were launched in retaliation for Iranian strikes on Baghdad, Basra and other Iraqi towns and cities. Bakhtaran is 140 kilometres from the border, while Hamadan is 250 kilometres from the border.

Iraqi President Saddam Hus-

sein said in a speech in the northern Iraqi city of Erbil, centre of the autonomous region of Kurdistan: "We tell the enemy there is no hope if they follow the military way."

"The armies have to return to the international borders and a peace accord be signed," Mr. Hussein said. "Iraq and Iran must live in freedom, each respecting the other's borders, sovereignty and security without interference in each other's internal affairs."

Iranian team in Moscow

TEHRAN (R) — An Iranian delegation left Friday for Moscow, a major arms supplier to Tehran's Gulf war enemy Iraq, Tehran Radio reported.

The radio said the team, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Hossein Kazem Pour Ardebili, would discuss political and technical cooperation and reactivation of a joint economic commission.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz visited Moscow twice recently.

Mr. Kazem Pour Ardebili will deliver a message to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko from Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, Tehran Radio said, apparently a reply to a message delivered from Mr. Gromyko this week.

Relations with Moscow have been cool since the Iranian Communist Tudeh Party was banned and some of its leaders put on trial two years ago, and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Alexei Makukhin visited Tehran last June.

The two countries later declared their readiness to reactivate a joint economic commission set up under a 1974 cooperation agreement. It had ceased to function after Iran's Islamic Revolution six years ago.

Oman backs Jordanian-Palestinian accord

CAIRO (Petra) — Sultan Qaboos of Oman, in an interview with the Egyptian magazine Al-Musawwar, said his country supports the Jordanian-Palestinian accord "because it is the first agreement that specifies a clear-cut method for joint action on the Palestinian cause."

He said that the agreement is an important asset "that no one should ignore."

He said the U.S. inability to understand the importance of the agreement further endangers its credibility in the Middle East and clears the way for more violence and despair in the region.

The Omani Sultan called on Arab Gulf states to strengthen their defences in order to face Iran's aggression.

He warned of terrorism which is being exported to the region and he said Iran aims to destroy the internal security of the Gulf states.

Italy, Morocco seek to boost cooperation

RABAT (R) — Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti will seek to boost Italian-Moroccan cooperation during an official two-day visit to Morocco starting next Monday. Italian diplomats here said.

The two Mediterranean countries already have warm relations. But Mr. Andreotti's visit is the first by a high-ranking Italian official in more than a decade and the diplomats said they saw it as aimed at boosting bilateral ties.

Moroccan officials said they expected Rabat to use the occasion to re-state Morocco's serious concern over the consequences of the admission of Spain and Portugal to the European Community next January.

Italy is current chairman of the European Council of Ministers. Heads of state of the 10-member

Community asked the European Commission at their summit in Brussels last week to propose directives for renegotiating cooperation and association agreements with non-Community Mediterranean countries.

Morocco, a traditional exporter of fresh vegetables and oranges to Europe, fears it will lose its market when Madrid joins the Community and benefits from its preferences for similar products from Spain.

Regional problems — including the Western Sahara dispute which has marred ties between Algeria and Morocco — as well as the Middle East, are also expected to dominate talks during the visit, the diplomats said.

Mr. Andreotti's visit, during which he is expected to meet King Hassan, also aims at placing Italy's

relations with the three North African countries on a more even keel, they said.

Italy has traditionally enjoyed close ties with Tunisia, seen as a neighbour across the Strait of Sicily.

Italy's economic relations with Algeria are important. Nearly \$2 billion worth of Algerian natural gas is pumped to Italy each year through a Mediterranean pipeline.

Italy ranks fourth in the league of exporters to Morocco after France, West Germany and Spain, and seventh among importers of Moroccan products.

Bilateral trade for the first nine months of 1984 stood at \$100 million of Italian exports to Morocco and about \$75 million of Italian imports from Morocco.

Murphy urges military, economic aid to Jordan

WASHINGTON (USIA) — U.S. assistant secretary of state Richard Murphy has called for military and economic support to Jordan.

He told the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations that aid levels approved earlier by the Foreign Affairs Committee should be confirmed and sent to the floor of the House for a final vote.

"As part of our general effort to promote regional stability," said Mr. Murphy, "the resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict continues to be one of our foremost objectives. There are no quick and easy solutions for peace in the region. However, we will persevere with our efforts, which are based on the president's Middle East peace initiative of Sept. 1, 1982."

"Our assistance plays an important role in furthering the peace process," he said.

Following are excerpts of Mr. Murphy's statement: Six years ago a peace treaty ended thirty years of war between Egypt and Israel. Israel and Egypt remain our principal partners in the quest for peace, and these two nations are the largest recipients of our proposed foreign assistance for fiscal year 1986. This assistance is aimed at ensuring their security and strengthening their economies, both essential to their continuing on the path to a broader peace settlement.

Smaller programmes planned for Jordan and Lebanon can also promote regional stability and progress toward peace. Jordan requires our continued support to maintain its security, its role in facilitating the stability of the area, and to build the necessary confidence to join the peace process.

A stable and secure Jordan is essential to advance the president's Middle East peace initiative. Jordan is surrounded by larger and more powerful states. It is far weaker militarily than Israel and its defensive capability vis-a-vis Syria has declined dramatically in relative terms over the past decade.

Despite this difficult position, Jordan has recently taken some bold steps which demonstrate its commitment to moderation and progress toward peace.

Last fall, it reestablished diplomatic relations with Egypt, thereby reducing Egypt's isolation, underscoring once again Jordan's moderate role, and reinforcing the principle that no state should be ostracised or penalised for making peace. Jordan also hosted the Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting in Amman, where King Hussein openly challenged the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to accept U.N. Security Council Resolution 242.

The Jordanians play a responsible role in the region in other ways as well. Jordan's preparedness to respond to requests for assistance and support to Arab states in the Gulf continues to be a key element of King Hussein's policy, as does Jordanian efforts to maintain a secure border between Jordan and Israel. Jordan's influence as a force for security, stability and moderation in the Middle East has been and continues to be a positive one, deserving of U.S. support.

Earlier U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has said that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982, has been "a big setback" to the peace process in the Middle East.

Mr. Shultz was speaking before a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee to discuss the administration's proposed \$2.561 billion fiscal 1986 budget for the State Department.

On the search for peace in the Middle East, Mr. Shultz told questioners that "what we're looking for is movement in a process that in the end will lead to a proper Arab delegation sitting down directly with Israel to try to negotiate the conditions for peace."

"And there's a slight amount of motion in that direction — not gigantic, but it's a little motion," he said.

"The key Arab country involved at this point is Jordan," Mr. Shultz said. "The population group that has to be satisfied in any deal is the Palestinian population group. No deal-making process. I think that's elemental."

The problem is to find people who "will be accepted as legitimate by the Palestinians and who Israel will sit down with. And you start with the proposition that Israel won't sit down with declared leaders of the PLO," he said.

"And on the other hand, it's not worth sitting down with people who have no standing to represent the Palestinian people."

Mr. Shultz said the dilemma lies in "trying to find your way through that key hole, and that's what we are trying to do."

"We continue to work with both parties in trying to warm up the peace between Israel and Egypt, and I think there's some considerable motion in that direction," Mr. Shultz said on a related issue.

He said it was simple fact that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982 had been "a big setback" to the peace process and created "great turmoil and put a lot of activities on hold."

Mr. Shultz said the current situation was complex and the United States would like to see the relationship between Israel and Egypt "stronger and warmer."

He said Israelis often question the return of the Sinai to Egypt by asking: "If the formula is territory for peace, we gave up the territory, where is the peace? And what is the quality of the peace?"

"I think the quality of the peace needs to be maintained," the secretary said. He pointed out that Egypt has been very strong in saying that it would never let go of its peace treaty with Israel as a condition for acceptance in the Arab World.

Jordan, meanwhile, has reestablished diplomatic relations with Egypt, even though Cairo has maintained its peace treaty with Israel. "So there's a certain bridging," Mr. Shultz commented. "And I think that's a positive thing."

New Israeli fortifications to be completed by June

TEL AVIV (R) — New Israeli fortifications along the Lebanese border will be completed by June ready for the army's withdrawal from Lebanon, the local military commander said Friday.

Gen. Ori Orr, head of the army's northern command, told state radio that equipment brought out of Israel bases in South Lebanon was being installed on the 80-kilometre frontier and in border settlements.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin met U.N. Under Secretary Brian Urquhart Friday to discuss the future of the United Nations peacekeeping force in South Lebanon.

The mandate of the 5,850-strong force expires in two weeks. Israel says it will not oppose a six-month renewal of the mandate but is resisting proposals for the force to deploy on the border.

The army, concerned about the risk of cross-border attacks, plans to establish a so-called security zone north of the frontier to be patrolled by Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA).

State radio, quoting military sources, reported resistance org-

anisations had moved trucks equipped with multiple rocket launchers into areas of South Lebanon recently evacuated by the army.

Israel, which invaded Lebanon in June 1982 with the declared goal of driving Palestinian commandos out of rocket range, this week accelerated its withdrawal.

Local newspapers are now predicting the army will be home next month.

Israeli troops killed eight people in a Shi'ite village in South Lebanon Thursday as a spate of roadside bomb blasts wounded three French U.N. troops and three Israeli soldiers, security sources said.

Two British camera crews were among journalists who escaped unhurt when one of four roadside bombs exploded near an Israeli convoy escorting them past the port city of Tyre, the sources said.

Iraqi National Assembly speaker holds talks in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly Saddam Hammadi conferred here Thursday with the speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, Mr. Ahmad Al Lawzi and Mr. Akef Al Fayez.

They reviewed parliamentary relations between Iraq and Jordan and the situation at the Iraq-Iran war front.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said that Dr. Hammadi also discussed with Mr. Lawzi and Mr. Fayez, Middle East developments, Arab affairs and Iraq's endeavours to end the war with Iran peacefully.

Mr. Fayez voiced Jordan's pride in the successes achieved by the Iraqi armed forces at the front in defence of the Arab nation. He also condemned Iran's shelling of civilian positions along the Iraqi-Iranian border which, he said, violate international laws and conventions.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
MAIN CHANNEL
Morning Programmes
06:00 Sports
06:30 Children's Programme
06:35 English Teaching
06:40 First Aid
07:00 Karaoke
07:10 Carpool
07:30 Children's Programme
08:00 Animals Animals
08:20 Candid Camera
08:30 Local Programme
09:20 Programme Reviews
09:30 News Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
21:30 Arabic Series
22:00 Programme Review
22:30 News in Arabic
23:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL
17:00 German Programme
18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:10 La Pénitence
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Sport
20:30 Vietnam — Part I
21:30 Saturday Variety Show
22:00 News in English
22:30 Best Seller: Kim

RADIO JORDAN
355 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& party on 9560 KHz, SW
07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsday
08:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session cont.
1:40 News Summary
1:45 Pop Session cont.
1:48 News Bulletin
14:10 Jordan Weekly
14:30 Music
15:00 Concert Hour
15:05 News Summary
15:10 Newsday
15:15 Instruments
16:20 Old Favourites
17:00 Talking Points
17:30 Animal Vegetable Mineral
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Top Twenty
19:00 Date with a Star
19:20 The 15th Century A.H.
20:30 The Young Sunday
21:00 News Summary
21:05 25 Years of Rock
21:30 News Summary
22:00 The Blues
23:00 News Summary

22:05 Country Music
22:30 News Headlines
24:00 Close down

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Jordan honours charities on Social Work Day

Hassan calls for new approach to welfare

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Thursday called for the implementation of an integrated demographic concept and stressed the need for crystallising a new approach to social development which he said should start from the grass-roots level and work upwards.

Deputising for His Majesty King Hussein, Prince Hassan patronised the Social Work Day celebrations at Al Hussein Cultural Palace and awarded Royal Independence Medals of the Second Order and shields of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) to selected voluntary pioneers and social welfare and charitable institutions in appreciation of their efforts to promote social welfare in the kingdom.

Prince Hassan also called for development plans which take social development and economic development into consideration. He went on to say that the concept of redistribution of profits and roles in governorates as well as in the rural areas should be reconsidered. The Crown Prince called for comprehensive development plans which he said should combine the efforts of the government and the social sector, which includes health, education, youth and social welfare organisations.

Prince Hassan also said that during the last thirty years, Jordan has witnessed rapid development in the economic sector, illustrated by the present economic infrastructure and the establishment of multiple large-scale industries but added that social development has witnessed little change. Therefore, social development should be an integrated part of development plans in the coming years, Prince Hassan said.

The Crown Prince said that there are currently 400 Jordanian private social welfare institutions working in the field of social welfare and services, therefore working priorities should be set in order to overcome the repetition and duplication of work and efforts executed by such institutions.

Prince Hassan also praised social work organisations and carried out by organisations and institutions in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and said that such efforts have helped needy people to overcome their problems. He also said that

such voluntary services have helped families of prisoners and have given support to the Palestinian people under occupation.

Dr. Tayseer Abdul Jabbar said that ever since the Ministry of Labour and Social Development was established in the fifties, one of its main aims was to coordinate and encourage private social welfare institutions in harmony with governmental efforts. He added that the ministry has supported a number of voluntary institutions which in turn has resulted in upgrading the social services offered to society in various parts of the country.

Dr. Abdul Jabbar added that the ministry's development plan for 1985-1990 stressed the priority for a plan which takes into consideration the prevention of any duplication or repetition of goals, especially since the Ministry of Labour and Social Development organised the plan in coordination with GUVS and the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (QAJSWF). He added that the participants also recommended the establishment of a Jordanian National Social Welfare Fund through which public and private financial donations could be redistributed to needy people and families.

GUVS President Abdullah Al-Khatib said that there are 550 private social welfare organisations in Jordan and the West Bank in which more than 52,000 voluntary individuals work. He added that the social welfare concept of GUVS is to complement government efforts vis-a-vis social welfare. Dr. Khatib added that the concept of "peace and individual social cohesion" is a basic motto for the voluntary associations and organisations.

Dr. Khatib also said that GUVS is offering help in the fields of rehabilitation of the handicapped and pointed out that 85 per cent of the handicapped are given direct help from private voluntary institutions. He continued that 95 per cent of children's nurseries and

kindergartens are part of voluntary organisations. He added that GUVS has also provided help in academic education through polytechnic institutions which are directly sponsored by voluntary organisations.

Dr. Khatib pointed out that the budget of all the voluntary associations has reached JD 15 million and that this sum is collected through private financial donations.

Prince Hassan then awarded Royal Independence Medals of the Second Order to Mr. Omar Shalabi, the late Mr. Abdul Khaleq Yaghmour and the late Mr. Najj Abdul Aziz all of whom were former presidents of GUVS. Also, Royal Independence Medals of the Third Order were awarded to Mrs. Fournieeh Sukkar, Miss Hind Hussein and Miss Johnhild Celine.

The pioneers who received GUVS shields and certificates were Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, the late Dr. Jameel Tountouji, Mr. Deif Allah Hammad and the late Mr. Issam Ajlouni.

GUVS's shields were also awarded to the Um-Al-Hussein Orphanage Society, the Islamic Cultural Society and the Orthodox Society for Culture and Education all of which are based in Amman. The Irbid-based King Hussein Orphanage Society and the Zarqa-based Society for the Welfare of Servicemen's Families also received GUVS shields. The Salt Charitable Society in Balqa Governorate, and the Karak-based Al Mazar Charitable society, the Jerusalem-based Orthodox Home for the Aged and the Women's Federation also received shields. The Nablus-based Arab Women's Federation, the Hebron League for Arab Students, the QAJSWF in Amman and the Ministry of Labour and Social Development were also honoured in the ceremony.

Attending the celebration were Ahmad Obaidat, Chief Justice Mohammad Mheilan, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Speaker of the Palestine National Council Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Sa'eh and members of voluntary social welfare organisations.

Later in the evening, the GUVS general assembly held its annual meeting chaired by Dr. Tayseer Abdul Jabbar. During the meeting, the executive committee's recommendations concerning the general policy of GUVS were approved.

Profile of the new government



Zaid Rifai

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, who was sworn in Thursday, was born in Amman in 1936. He obtained a Bachelors degree in political science from Harvard University in the United States in 1957 and a masters degree in law and international relations from Columbia University in 1958. Mr. Rifai held the following posts: Attaché at the foreign ministry; secretary at Jordan's embassy in Cairo; secretary at Jordan's embassy in Beirut; member of Jordan's delegation to the United Nations in 1957; director of the International Organisations section at the Foreign Ministry from 1959 to 1962; first secretary at Jordan's embassy in London between 1963-1964; assistant chief of the Royal Court in 1964; director of protocol 1964-1965; director of the political department at the Foreign Ministry 1965-1966;

member of Jordan's delegation to the United Nations General Assembly session between 1958 and 1965; assistant chief of the Royal Court in 1966; chief of protocol and the King's personal secretary in 1967; secretary general of the Royal Court and the King's private secretary in 1968; acting chief of the Royal Court 1969-1970; Jordan's ambassador to London in 1970; King Hussein's political advisor 1972-1973 and prime minister for the first time in 1973 to 1976.

In 1984, Mr. Rifai was appointed a member of the Upper House of Parliament (Senate) after the restoration of parliamentary life in the Kingdom.

Mr. Rifai headed Jordan's delegation to the Middle East peace negotiations in Geneva between Dec. 20-23, 1973.

Mr. Rifai and his wife Muna have an 18-year-old son, Samir, and a daughter, Alia, aged 15.



Abdul Wahab Al Majali

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education: Abdul Wahab Al Majali was born in Karak and held several ministerial posts in the 1960's and 1970's. Mr. Majali, who was a member of the Upper House of Parliament, competed with Mr. Akef Al Fayed for the seat of senate speaker but lost the post to Mr. Fayed in the election.



Hassan Al Kayed

Minister of Interior: Hassan Al Kayed was born in Jerusalem in 1918. Mr. Kayed received a degree in law from the University of Cairo. He has held several judicial posts including president of the Amman court of appeal, Ministry of Justice under-secretary and Ministry of Justice inspector general. He also served as ministry of education under-secretary and minister of education. In the government of the late Sameer Rifai formed in 1963, Mr. Kayed served as minister of communications, minister of education and minister of justice. In 1968 he was appointed minister of interior and in 1973 he was reappointed minister of justice. He has also held the post of Civil Service Commission president.



Mohyeddin Al Hussein

Minister of Communications: Mohyeddin Al Hussein was born in 1930 in Bethlehem. Mr. Hussein obtained a B.A. degree in economics from the American University of Beirut and an M.A. degree from Stanford University in the United States. He has held several posts including economist at the reconstruction council, member of the Lower House of Parliament, minister of communications and has served as Jordanian ambassador to Kuwait, Iran and Morocco.



Nasseruddeen Al Assad

Minister of Higher Education: Dr. Nasseruddeen Al Assad was born in 1923. He obtained his B.A. in arts in 1947 and in 1955 he completed his Masters degree and Ph.D. in arts. Dr. Al Assad held the post of dean of the Faculty of Arts at the University of Libya and several cultural posts at the Arab League. He was also the undersecretary of the cultural administration department at the Arab League, Jordan's ambassador to Saudi Arabia and president of the University of Jordan for a second term in 1978. Dr. Al Assad has been holding the post of the president of the Royal Academy of Islamic Civilisation Research (Al Baiyat Foundation) since 1980. He published 13 books and hundreds of research papers and features. Dr. Al Assad is also a member of the Arab League academy in Cairo, member of Jordan's Academy of Arabic and a supporting member of the Iraqi Scientific Academy.



Sami Judeh

Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs: Sami Judeh was born in Ramallah in 1925. He obtained his B.A. and M.A. degrees in political sciences and economics from San Francisco State University, California, and a Ph.D. in the same subject from Washington University. Dr. Judeh held the following posts: Civil Aviation director general, director of Agaba port, under-secretary of the Audit Bureau, minister of communications, minister of economy, president of the Civil Service Commission and member of parliament. Dr. Judeh has been awarded the Independence Medal of the First Order.



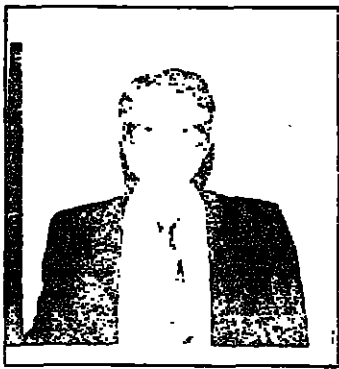
Mohammad Al Khatib

Minister of Information and Culture, Tourism and Antiquities: Mohammad Al Khatib was born in Ramtha on June 6, 1930. He obtained his B.A. degree in art and law from Cairo University. Mr. Al Khatib was director of the Middle East News Agency in Cairo until 1964. He was the founder of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, later becoming director of the Press and Publications Department. Mr. Al Khatib has also held the positions of director of Radio Jordan, plenipotentiary minister at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has been the governor of Ma'an, Karak and Balqa Governorates.



Zaid Hamzeh

Minister of Health: Zaid Hamzeh was born in Salt in 1932. He obtained his B.Sc. in medicine from the University of Cairo in 1962 and received a medicine diploma from London University in 1962 specialising in ear, nose and throat (ENT). Mr. Hamzeh held many posts at the Ministry of Health, the last of which was director of the ENT hospital, the only such hospital in Jordan at that time. In 1965 he resigned the post to run his private clinic.



Taher Hamdi Kana'an

Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs: Taher Hamdi Kana'an was born in Nablus in 1935. He obtained his Ph.D. from Cambridge University in Britain. Dr. Kana'an held the following posts: Counsellor at the Ministry of Planning in Iraq; director of programmes at the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development in Kuwait; counsellor at the Ministry of Planning in Morocco and special adviser to the president of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development in the computer section, a post which he held until he was named minister of occupied territories affairs in Mr. Rifai's government which was formed Thursday. Dr. Kana'an is married and a father of three children.



Hazem Nuseibeh

Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs: Hazem Nuseibeh is a former Jordan representative to the United Nations and was recently elected as a member of the Upper House of Parliament. Dr. Nuseibeh held office as foreign minister several times.



Taher Al Masri

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Mr. Taher Al Masri was born in Nablus in 1942. He graduated with commerce degree from Texas University in the United States. The positions he has held to date include assistant head of the Central Bank of Jordan's banking department, minister of state for occupied territories affairs, member of the Lower House of Parliament and minister of foreign affairs in Mr. Obaidat's government. Mr. Masri has recently visited the United States to discuss the Jordanian-Palestinian accord of Feb. 11 with U.S. officials.



Hisham Al Khatib

Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources: Dr. Hisham Al Khatib was born in Acca in 1936. He obtained his B.Sc. in electrical engineering in 1959, a Masters degree in the same subject in 1962, a B.Sc. in economy in 1967 and a Ph.D. in electrical engineering in 1974. Dr. Al Khatib has held the following posts: Chief Engineer Jerusalem Electricity Company in 1966; deputy director general of the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) from 1976 to 1980; senior expert on energy at the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development in Kuwait during the period 1976 to 1980 and director general of the JEA from 1980 until Nov. 1984 when he was appointed minister of energy and mineral resources during a government reshuffle of Mr. Obaidat's cabinet. Dr. Al Khatib has retained this post in the new government of Mr. Zaid Al Rifai.



Marwan Al Hmoud

Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment: Marwan Al Hmoud was born in Salt in 1941 and received his diploma in agriculture in 1963. Mr. Hmoud has held the following posts: Mayor of Salt in 1968; Minister of Interior for Municipal and Rural Affairs from May 1973 to Nov. 1973; Minister of Agriculture for three terms between Nov. 1973 and July 1976; Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs in 1976 and member of the National Consultative Council (NCC). Mr. Hmoud has also served as member of the Higher Executive Committee of the Arab National Federation and member of the federation's leadership bureau. He ran for the parliamentary elections held in Jordan in March 1984 for Balqa constituency but he did not win a seat.



Farhi Obaid

Minister of Transport: Farhi Obaid was born in Hebron in 1930. Mr. Obaid graduated from the American University of Beirut in 1953 and joined the Ministry of National Economy. From 1954 until 1963, Mr. Obaid held the post of governor at the Interior Ministry and from 1964 to 1968 he worked as chief auditor at the Audit Bureau. In 1971 he was appointed director of the Budget Department and in 1972 he was named under-secretary of the Ministry of Finance, a post he held until 1980. In a government reshuffle in Nov. 1984, Mr. Obaid joined Mr. Obaidat's government as minister of transport, a post he retains in the new government under Mr. Zaid Al Rifai.



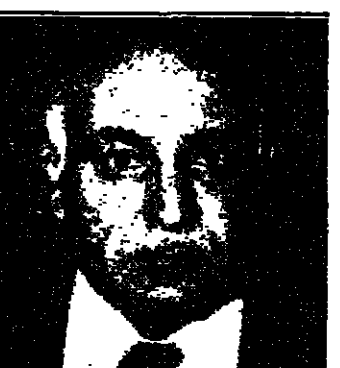
Ahmad Dakhan

Minister of Agriculture: Ahmad Dakhan was born in 1930. He obtained his B.Sc. in Architectural Engineering and his M.Sc. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States. Mr. Dakhan has held the following posts: Director of planning at Amman Municipality from 1957 to 1964; director of planning at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs from 1964 to 1968; deputy director general of the Housing Corporation from 1968 to 1970; under secretary of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs from 1970 to 1974 and vice president at the Natural Resources Authority from 1974 to 1984.



Khalid Al Haj Hassan

Minister of Labour and Social Development: Khalid Al Haj Hassan was born in Amman in 1931. He obtained his B.Sc. in mechanical engineering and irrigation in 1952 from Tennessee University, in the United States and went on to receive a M.Sc. from Louisiana State University. He has held the following posts: Engineer at the Ministry of Agriculture in the year 1962, later becoming under secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture; director general of the Jordan Cement Factories Company; deputy for Amman constituency in 1963; minister of agriculture for two terms; minister of transport from 1974-76.



Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh

Minister of Public Works: Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh was born in Tafilah in 1930. Mr. Hawamdeh obtained a degree in mining engineering from the United Kingdom and started a career as a mining engineer at the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC). He then became the company's technical director.



Riyadh Al Shaka'a

Minister of Justice: Riyadh Shaka'a is a lawyer and member of the Jordanian Bar Association. He was born in Nablus in 1941 and keeps residences in Amman and Nablus. Mr. Shaka'a was elected to the Lower House of Parliament as a representative of the Nablus constituency on Jan. 12, 1985. At that time he will work to preserve unity between Jordan and the West Bank through parliament.



Hisham Sharari

Minister of Youth: Hisham Sharari is a former mayor of Ma'an and was a member of the National Consultative Council (NCC) from 1982 until the council was dissolved in 1984. Mr. Sharari was a deputy director of the Aqaba Railway Corporation just before his appointment to the cabinet. He holds a bachelor's degree in agricultural engineering.



Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat

Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs: Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat was holding the post of dean at the Islamic Studies Faculty of the University of Jordan before being named as a minister in the new cabinet. He has held the same ministerial position several times in previous governments.

Old, new faces appear in Rifai's 23-member cabinet

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The new cabinet, headed by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, was sworn in Thursday and retains five ministers from Mr. Ahmad Obaidat's cabinet, brings in seven prominent figures for the first time to ministerial posts and adds three new portfolios.

Taher Al Masri keeps his portfolio as minister of foreign affairs. Dr. Hanna Odeh as minister of finance, Farhi Obaid as minister of transport, Hisham Al Khatib as minister of energy and mineral resources while Dr. Abdullah Al Nsour retains his portfolio as minister of planning.

The seven new ministers assuming office for the first time are: Dr. Nasseruddeen Al Assad as minister of higher education, Mr.

Ahmad Dakhan as minister of agriculture, Mr. Mohammad Al Khatib as minister of information, culture, tourism and antiquities, Mr. Riyadh Al Shaka'a as minister of justice, Dr. Zaid Hamzeh as minister of health, Dr. Taher Kana'an as minister of occupied territories affairs and Mr. Hisham Al Sharari as minister of youth.

Some cabinet portfolios were combined. Former Balqa Governor Mohammad Al Khatib took over the Information Ministry together with culture, tourism and antiquities while Dr. Raja'i Muasher heads the combined ministries of supply, trade and industry.

The Ministry of State for Parliamentary Affairs, the Ministry of State for Prime Ministry Affairs and the Ministry of Higher

Education were created in the new cabinet to increase the number of portfolios to 23.

Seven deputies of the Lower House of Parliament are included in the cabinet: Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, Minister of Labour and Social Development Khalid Haj Hassan, Minister of Justice Riyadh Al Shaka'a, Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Sami Judeh, Minister of Communications Mohyeddin Al Hussein and Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Al Hmoud. In Mr. Obaidat's cabinet, only Foreign Minister Taher Masri combined membership of parliament and a cabinet portfolio.

Jordan Times

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ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

Al Ra'i: An era for more prosperity

KING HUSSEIN's letter of designation to Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifa'i contained the basic principles for the new government, and aimed at bolstering Jordan's economic, cultural and political endeavours at all levels. The new prime minister, a veteran politician, is committed to the national causes and is capable of shouldering the task of government efficiently. Guided by the royal message the new government will no doubt take steps to enhance the country's standards on all fronts, and will be keen on protecting democracy and safeguarding the freedom of Jordanians and their country. The new government will no doubt work towards creating a suitable atmosphere for cooperation with the public in executing projects and in exploring all areas where constructive work can be carried out with public participation and in a way to serve the higher interests of the nation. We congratulate the new prime minister and his colleagues and hope that the new era will see Jordan achieving more progress and prosperity.

Al Dustour: Change at a crucial stage

THE FORMATION of the new government in Jordan comes at a time when the country is passing through critical stages and the Arab area is being exposed to various acts of aggression and continues to witness developments. We pay tribute to the outgoing prime minister and for the great efforts he and his colleagues exerted towards serving the country and we also congratulate the new prime minister hoping his long experience in politics will help him shoulder the various duties efficiently and wisely.

The formation of the new government comes at a time when all endeavours should be made towards tackling the country's economic and social challenges and problems, and when all efforts should be made to pursue the long march of construction and the strengthening of the armed forces. These principles were contained in the letter of designation from King Hussein to Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifa'i. On the political front, the King's letter made it clear that Jordan seeks further Arab solidarity, support for Iraq in its defence of Arab lands and coordination with the PLO in fulfilling the aspirations of the Palestinian people.

Sawt Al Shaab: Continuation of process

THE FORMATION of the new government headed by Zaid Al Rifa'i does not mean an end to an era and the start of another, but rather a continuation of the process of building up the country and enhancing its capabilities.

The new government, as King Hussein said in his letter to Mr. Rifa'i must work towards boosting efforts for strengthening national unity, establishing stability and security and tackling all challenges and problems in various fields. These principles reflect the King's confidence in the new government and its head, an experienced politician who is capable of shouldering this national task. In his letter to Mr. Rifa'i, King Hussein was keen on stressing the need for safeguarding Jordanian nationals and protecting them from acts of terrorism and for protecting the national interests here and abroad. These should go hand in hand with economic construction and social development. Also the King made it clear that Jordan will pursue efforts to support Iraq in its war with Iran, and to support the PLO's legitimate leadership with the purpose of achieving freedom for the Palestinians and helping them to regain their legitimate rights.

Thursday's

Al Ra'i: Terrorism cannot intimidate Jordan

AFTER CARRYING out its invasion in Lebanon and after conducting its war of genocide against the Palestinians and South Lebanese people Israel has now turned its attention to causing terrorist wars among the Arabs themselves. It has been aiming at further splits among the Arabs and therefore it is now either perpetrating or encouraging acts of terror against Jordanian interests and Jordanian nationals abroad. Those elements who have been suffering from political and moral bankruptcy have been in collusion with the Israelis and carrying out these acts in an attempt to force Jordan to give up its nationalistic course. These criminal and cowardly attempts on Jordanian embassies and nationals abroad mean that these elements have no alternative but to resort to crimes to achieve their objectives, after being exposed as enemies of the Arab masses.

Needless to say, Jordan will not budge from its nationalistic line, and will be committed to the Palestinian cause, helping the PLO and the Palestinian people in their struggle and coordinating policies with the Palestinians to achieve the liberation of the usurped lands. The criminal elements who have chosen Rome, Athens and Nicosia to carry out their ugly crimes have forgotten the Israeli enemy in the Golan and Palestine and are directing their guns on civilians, farther away from the occupied territories. Jordan will not move away from the area and will do its best to reestablish peace and achieve freedom for the Palestinian kinsmen in defiance of enemy plans and in line with the aspirations of the Arab people everywhere.

Al Dustour: Jordan cannot be diverted

WE DENOUNCE the attacks on Jordanian embassies and nationals abroad as barbaric actions directed against humanity. Those who perpetrated the attacks are mere criminals who plan their actions with total disregard to human lives and with no consideration to any human principles. It is regrettable that the recurrence of these actions have made it clear to observers that the perpetrators, financiers and executors of these actions are certain Arab circles which rejoice at further splits among Arab countries, and countries that are known to harbour and condone terrorist actions.

Those who carried out the attacks on Jordanian interests are of course aware that such actions will not divert Jordan from its right course and can in no way force it to change its nationalistic policies that are designed to serve the Arab Nation.

We in Jordan can only condemn such cowardly actions which are committed in the dark, but these actions are regrettably presenting a grotesque picture about the Arabs in foreign countries, especially in Europe.

Revolution: Iran's most important export

As the Gulf war flares up again, Roger Matthews, recently in Tehran, explains that the reality of the Khomeini Islamic dream is total resurgence for Muslims everywhere, whatever the price.

TEHRAN does not look like a city at war or in the grip of violent revolution. Few men in uniform are seen in the crowded streets, shops appear to be well stocked, boutiques offer Western fashions to ladies — who in public may wear only Islamic dress — and by night elegant parties still take place in the affluent northern suburbs.

Such conventional normality sits oddly alongside the revolutionary fervour of a regime which is relentlessly pursuing a four-and-a-half-year war. With neighbouring Iraq and which preaches Islamic revolution, not just in the Middle East but wherever Muslims are to be found.

If the Western world is confused by the paradoxes of today's Iran, it is probably because it has never before attempted to come to grips with a revolution led by clerics and certainly not with one based on the Shi'ite sect of Islam.

The task is made doubly difficult by the dominant personal role of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the nation's spiritual leader, and by the absence of a clearly defined power structure.

Iran today is profoundly unrevolutionary in a Western political sense. The unarmed shock troops of the revolution which flooded the streets of the nation's cities in 1978 and 1979 to overthrow the Shah may in many cases have been the young and economically deprived — but their inspiration was provided by men in their sixties and seventies. The chant of "God is Great" was, and is, a far more highly charged rallying cry than social justice or the redistribution of wealth.

Iran's revolution seeks to bring people back to God and to an ideal society which purportedly existed more than 1,000 years ago. The main obstacles to that dream are perceived as the secular governments of both East and West, and especially those which are deemed to have held Iran in cul-

tural and political slavery for so much of its history and which continue to oppress many millions of Muslims throughout the world.

Once that argument is accepted, much of Iran's foreign policy falls into place. The U.S. Embassy in Tehran was not performing diplomatic functions, it was a "nest of spies" perpetuating American colonial occupation; Iraq's "invasion" in September 1980 was an American and Soviet-inspired attempt to snuff out the revolution in its infancy, the Arab monarchies of the Gulf are mere tools of U.S. imperialism; the Soviet "invasion" of Afghanistan was a bid to spread Communist hegemony; and most European powers are playing tunes composed in Washington or Moscow.

All these external forces are viewed as the natural enemies of the Islamic Revolution. Iran's clergy never appear to weary of expounding their own highly individualistic interpretations of world conspiracies.

Talking to Iranians in Tehran reveals the fertile ground in which these ideas can take root. Even among those most implacably opposed to the effects of the revolution, there is an enthusiastic appreciation of conspiracy theories.

While they may deplore the excesses of the revolution and the personal damage which it has inflicted on their life style, they also betray a sneaking regard for the objective of making Iran less dependent on foreign powers. For the true believers in the revolution, the objective is an obsession in no way better expressed than through the overthrow of the Iraqi government.

The need for victory in the Gulf war is, however, far more complex than just an expression of national independence. The Iranian view of Islam involves not turning the other cheek but striking back twice as hard. The aggressor is bound to be punished for his sins.

To accept peace talks with Iraq would be to sit at the table with "war criminals".

Foreign Ministry officials are fond of drawing World War II parallels and claiming the same rights to invade Iraq as the Allies did to enter Germany. The only conciliation talks they are interested in would involve discussions on the removal of the Iraqi government.

The obduracy with which the Iranian regime prosecutes the Gulf war also highlights the international aspect of the revolution. Khomeini has always made clear that his religious obligation stretches far beyond the borders of Iran to encompass all Muslims. In order to prosper, the revolution has to expand and where better to start than countries with majority Shi'ite populations, notably Iraq and Lebanon.

For many middle-class Iranians, the notion appears absurd and can only bring the wrath of world powers upon the country. Yet for the clerics, who proved most people wrong by toppling the Shah, nothing is impossible, given enough time and an unwavering commitment.

Whether the revolution possesses sufficient of those two qualities is the question which all Middle East leaders would like to be able to answer. Certainly it has proved its durability. On its sixth birthday last month, the regime had already survived severe domestic political challenges, an external war, a decline in the price of oil, an international arms boycott, serious disruption to its industry and agriculture, and an exodus of many of its best qualified professionals.

Most effective opposition in Iran has been squashed, including, of course, those factions which initially worked closely with the clergy to remove the Shah. Although there is considerable freedom of speech in private, no one actively working against the government can expect any mercy from men who execute in the name of God rather than in defence of a pol-

itical ideal. This message has been duly absorbed by the population, most of whom are anyway quite unused to the idea of popular political participation.

There is also a notable public reluctance to plunge again into the violent disturbances which marked the departure of the Shah and the first years of the revolution. Iran has again achieved a sort of stability and for a nation very much attuned to commerce there are fresh opportunities for financial gain with a regime which defends the role of the private sector.

It has been at least partially reassuring for some Iranians to discover the deep conservatism of many senior clerics and the extent of their desire to preserve much of the status quo.

The clergy remain the largest landowners in Iran and their personal stake in the countryside has rendered largely ineffective all attempts at land reform. Although the levels of personal taxation payable to the state will increase, the principle has quickly run up against vested clerical interests in ensuring steady payment of religious and charitable dues. The support provided for the clergy and the revolution from the financially powerful merchants of the bazaar has similarly served to water down proposals aimed at nationalising foreign trade.

The state structure created after the revolution is specifically designed to prevent political ideas challenging the supreme spiritual leader's interpretation of the Koran. Personal influence with Ayatollah Khomeini still counts for more than the individual authority of president, prime minister or parliament.

At each stage of the decision-making process, there are checks and balances with Khomeini nominating his own personal representatives to all the important organs of state.

These factors have simultaneously served to create an internal economic inertia which is in sharp contrast to the more determined efforts to instruct the

young in the purposes of the revolution. Educational processes at all levels have been transformed, with Islamification taking precedence.

More moderate Palestinian leaders on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza are already acutely aware that an important part of the younger generation is becoming increasingly attracted by the apparent capacity of Islam to challenge established governments. And should economic conditions deteriorate further in countries which are either dependent on oil revenues, or on their indirect association with them, then there are few other political philosophies currently available which might appear to answer the frustrations of the masses.

The failure of the Islamic revolution in Tehran would not necessarily eliminate that risk. The longevity of the revolution will assuredly increase it. Conversations with clerical members of the Iranian Parliament confirm

that having taken power they will not lightly relinquish it. To concede power would be to betray Islam and to admit that it did not offer the way forward to all Muslims.

The extent to which the ambitions of the ayatollahs can be confined within the borders of Iran will meanwhile depend in large part on what lessons have been drawn elsewhere in the Middle East, but particularly in Washington, from the overthrow of the Shah.

The revolution in Iran was essentially reactive. It is today still far more confident of what it is against, rather than what it is for. The politicisation of the Shi'ites of Lebanon was similarly reactive. In the case of Iran, the reaction was greatly fuelled by the pervasive American economic and cultural presence. In Lebanon it has been created by the occupation of Israeli troops. Conclusions should not be hard to draw — Financial Times news feature.

A new Helms at the Senate's helm

From Middle East Focus

IN A dramatic turnabout that has left many Hill-watchers stunned, North Carolina's Jesse Helms is now emerging as a leader of one of the most militantly pro-Israeli blocs ever in the U.S. Senate.

This became clear on March 6, when Sen. Helms wrote a letter to President Reagan that attacked the President's Middle East peace initiative of Sept. 1, 1982, and declared the "apparent re-emergence of the doctrine of 'exchanging territories for peace'." The letter was cosigned by six other conservative Republican senators and 12 members of the House.

What made the senator's salvo against the Reagan plan so dramatic was that only a few months ago the pro-Israel lobby targeted Helms as one of the members of Congress that it wanted most to see defeated for reelection, because of his views on Arab-Israeli issues.

In attacking the territories-for-peace concept, Sen. Helms and his cosigners struck a blow against the provisions of the November 1967 U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, which called for the withdrawal of Israel's armed forces from territories occupied in the June 1967 war in return for recognition of the right of all states in the region to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries. Resolution 242 has been cited by five administrations since 1967 as being the basis for its policy on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Helms group urged the president to abandon completely the U.S. position on 242, calling on him to assure Israel that the United States would support "con-

tinued Israeli control of the strategic areas necessary to its security," including the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and the Syrian Golan Heights. The Reagan initiative had called for eventual "self-government by the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan," and made no mention of the Golan Heights.

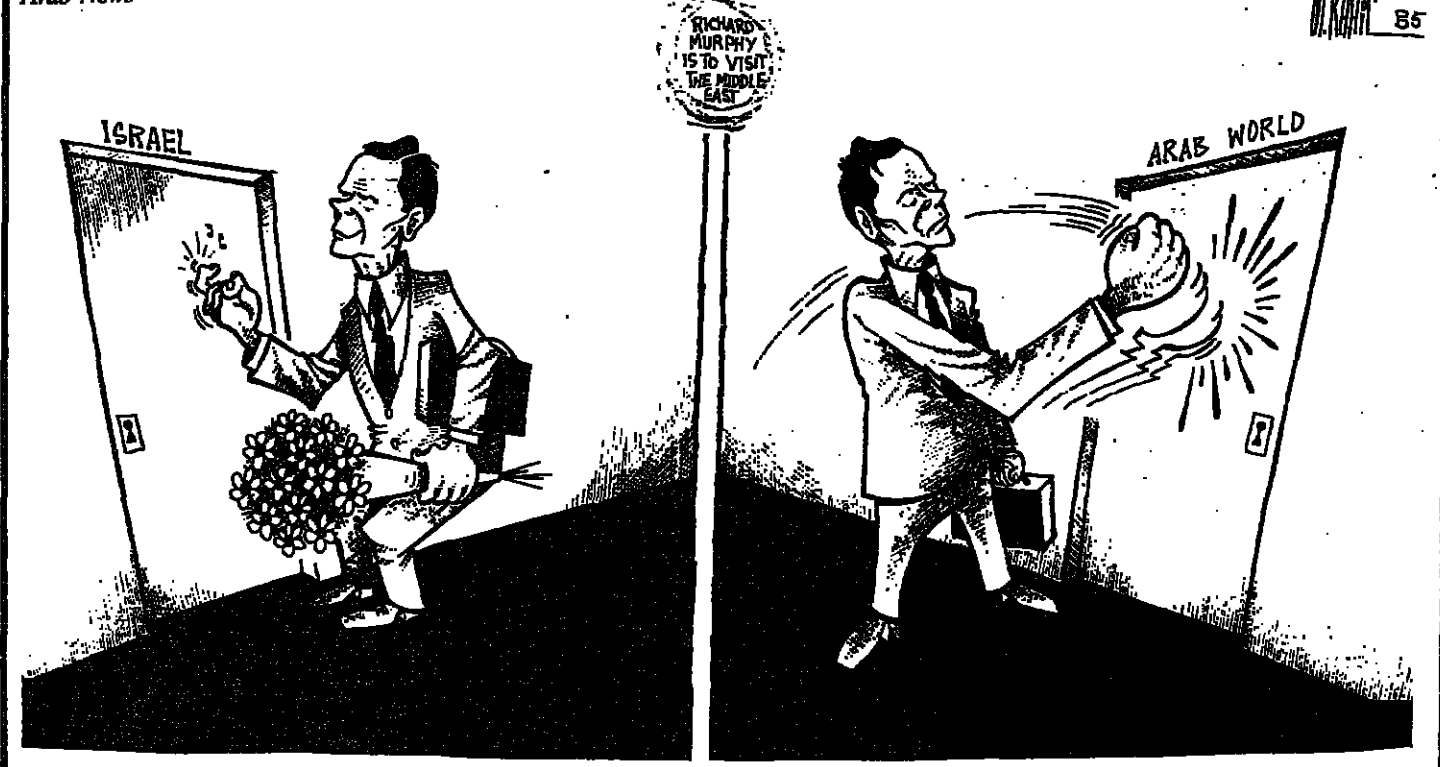
Sen. Helms' flip-flop in thinking on the Middle East came in the wake of a near defeat in his bid for reelection in 1984, when his opponent received nearly two hundred thousand dollars from pro-Israel political action committees (PACs). Pro-Israel opposition to Sen. Helms had been stirred by his vote for the selling of air defence equipment, including AWACS planes, to Saudi Arabia in 1981, and by his harsh criticism of then-Prime Minister Menachem Begin following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

During his reelection campaign, however, Sen. Helms came under the influence of a conservative Israeli Knesset member, Michael Kleiner. He appears to have begun a shift in views at that time.

Joining Sen. Helms in signing the letter to Reagan in the Senate were Republicans Steven Symms (Idaho), Mack Mattingly (Georgia), Chic Hecht (Nevada), John East (North Carolina), Alfonso D'Amato (New York), and Paula Hawkins (Florida). All but Hecht are up for reelection in 1986. Symms, Mattingly, and East had voted for the 1981 AWACS sale, which passed by a vote of 52-48.

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Arab News



Neves' illness fosters political crisis

The sudden deterioration in the medical condition of Brazil's president-elect, Tancredo Neves, means that he may never assume office. Since he is the only politician of stature capable of reconciling conflicting forces in the country, this puts Brazil in a difficult political situation, as Andrew Whitely reports.

RIO DE JANEIRO — The sudden deterioration in President Tancredo Neves' medical condition — making it increasingly likely that, at best, he will be incapacitated for some time to come and, at worst, may never assume the presidency — puts Brazil in a very difficult political situation.

Constitutionally, authority rests with Vice-President Jose Sarney, 54, who was sworn into office recently in the president's absence. Under the accepted line of succession he would normally be expected to step up.

In practice, however, it is highly unlikely that Acting President Sarney, a light-weight politician who was a faithful servant of the just-ended military regime of the past two decades, would be permitted to take over on a permanent basis.

Mr. Sarney was chosen by Mr. Neves as his running mate for the January indirect elections solely to balance his ticket as the candidate of the heterogeneous Democratic Alliance. The former government politicians who participated in the opposition alliance put Mr. Sarney forward as their candidate.

Next in line to succeed, if the constitution is followed faithfully, is Mr. Ulysses Guimarães, president of the Chamber of Deputies, the Lower House of Congress, and president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (UMDB), the largest party in the country and one with a vocal left-wing.

Here again, practical political

problems arise. Mr. Guimarães, himself a left-winger and ardent opponent of the old military regime, is anathema to the country's business and financial community.

It is also hard to imagine the military permitting the succession, so soon after their own departure from centre stage, of a politician they had constantly fought.

Nor are fresh elections a viable possibility in the near future. President Neves won by means of the military-created and highly unpopular electoral college on the basis of a promise that, if elected, these would be the last such elections to be held in Brazil.

The then opposition candidate won public backing for his presidential bid only because of his pledge that he was participating in the artificially contrived electoral procedure "so as to explode it from the inside". His own candidacy had, in turn, resulted from the failure of last year's massive campaign for direct presidential elections.

But to hold direct elections will require a change in the constitution. That would take some considerable time — and time is one thing Brazil does not have.

Congressional committees are already at work examining changes in electoral law, permitting the reorganisation of the present, highly controlled party structure and preparing the way for a constituent assembly next year. This was expected to restore direct elections for President Neves's successor, possibly in 1988.

What makes the political outlook so bleak, if the 75-year-old president does not recover, is the universal recognition in Brazil that he is the only figure of any stature capable of binding up old wounds and reconciling the deeply antagonistic political forces in the country.

While assuring the public immediately that Brazil has changed as a result of this month's hand-over of power by the military to a civilian government — and thus that democratic practice will be observed during this crisis — no Brazilian politician is yet prepared to contemplate openly the prospect of being without Mr. Neves.

As Senator Fernando Henrique Cardoso, the government leader in Congress, said recently after one of a series of urgent meetings in Brasilia of political leaders and congressional office holders: "The greatest symbol today (of this change) is Tancredo Neves."

Within a political climate fraught with uncertainties, the economic consequences, of a lengthy period of political turmoil in Brazil could be grave.

Technically in default with its foreign creditors — as a result of the suspension by the International Monetary Fund in January of its Brazilian loans, pending fresh negotiations with the incoming administration for an austerity programme — the Neves government has only until the end of May to reach agreement with the IMF and the banks.

This date marks the deadline set by the bank creditors' advisory committee, which twice already has had to extend temporarily the debt renegotiation terms which expired at the end of 1984.



Where will Neves' illness lead ailing Brazil?

After growing solidly by 4.5 per cent last year on the back of an export boom, the Brazilian economy has recently shown signs of slowing down. The 1985 export target of \$28 billion in particular looks increasingly difficult to achieve. Most businessmen are anxious to see what changes the new government will herald.

The first economic announcements made recently have been purely holding measures, designed to buy time. But far reaching decisions on a wide range of policy areas — from salary adjustments to agriculture credit — are becoming pressing. They will not wait until the political situation clears up — Financial Times news feature.

LETTERS

Hello, this is big

To the Editor:

WE HAVE received, with mixed feelings, the news that the mobile telephone system is now in operation.

I say with mixed feelings, as such a system offers an unlimited potential to various sectors of the public. It allows the contractor constant contact with his office during his daily tour of the various construction sites where telephones are not installed, offers the financier the possibility of monitoring exchange fluctuations around the clock and the sales manager to check with his office for important customer calls and provides for the doctor to be reached in an emergency, and so on.

However, the pricing makes it only available to the very rich, a very limited portion of the people who might benefit from such a service and invariably this service will become a status symbol allowing Mr. BIG to call home to announce that he is stuck in a traffic jam 300 metres from his villa (palace), that he will be three mins. late and that his household should not worry, but instead, keep his lunch ready and warm. This, of course, is not the ideal purpose of the system, nor what it was initially meant for.

The original tender was awarded a few years ago for the complete supply and installation of the system with an initial capacity of 2,000 numbers, at a total cost of JD 2 million.

The Al Ra'i newspaper, reported on Tuesday, March 26, 1985 that the total cost was approximately \$10 million, (about JD 4 million). Assuming that this figure is correct, (the Telthere been any misrepresentation), then it follows that the cost of each car telephone is JD 2,000.

The existing exchange can be expanded to 5,000 numbers. Such an expansion should not cost more than 20 per cent of the original capital layout, i.e. JD 800,000.

If the total capacity is taken into consideration, then the cost of each telephone becomes JD 960 instead of JD 2,000.

How can the TCC warrant the following charges:
JD 1,500 foundation charge;
JD 700 annual subscription (excluding call charges);
JD 600 deposit.

A staggering total of JD 2,800 payable in advance. Are the TCC trying to reimburse their total capital investment and show profit on this venture before they operate? Or, have they initiated the whole system only to cater for Mr. Big?

What do other countries charge for such a service? Does it really cost \$7,000 to install a car telephone in the U.S. when one pays around \$15,000 for a Cadillac?

I, for one, will remain a simple mortal who will put up with being stuck in the traffic jam unable to call my wife.

Hisham Muhi,
P.O. Box 925395,
Amman

Self is it

New premier pledges efforts towards economic goals, Arab solidarity

(Continued from page 1)

At the same time, the King said, "Jordan will pursue efforts to support the steadfastness of the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories in the light of its capabilities and resources and will enhance efforts to enable the Palestinians to maintain their steadfastness and their identity on their homeland."

King Hussein pledged that Jordan will continue the dialogue with all friendly nations and various regional and international organisations "in an open mind with the purpose of achieving a just and durable peace and stability in the Middle East region, and with the aim of saving this region from attempts of domination and hegemony."

Rifai pledges efforts
In a reply letter to the King, Mr. Rifai pledged to abide by the guidelines contained in the King's letter and the government's orientation towards strengthening the domestic front and increasing Jordan's inter-cooperation with the Arab World.

Mr. Rifai voiced his deep gratitude for King Hussein's confidence in him and his colleagues and pledged continued efforts towards serving the Hashemite throne working on the guidelines contained in the King's letter of designation.

Mr. Rifai pledged that the new government will give priority to safeguarding the country's internal security and achieving "social

and economic prosperity to enable the citizens to live in confidence and free of fear or anxiety about their interests, freedoms and future and under the umbrella of the law.

"The new government will work towards enhancing national unity and strengthening relations among the members of the Jordanian family by allowing them to work within their own capacity in an effort to exploit their utmost capabilities for serving the society," the new prime minister said.

"To achieve this aim the new government will inevitably introduce reforms and basic amendments to laws and regulations and to facilitate public business," he said.

"Improving the public administration, guaranteeing better public services and helping the new generation build a better future will be among the priorities of the new government," Mr. Rifai pledged.

"The country has been affected by the economic recession that hit all commercial sectors partly as a result of the world economic recession and partly due to developments in the Arab region, and the new government will address itself to tackling these issues in all their respects with the purpose of breathing life into the private sector," the prime minister said.

Mr. Rifai said the new government will give due attention to "strengthening the armed forces, the shield of the nation, and will

continue to provide them with care and enable them to carry out the task laid down in the principles of the Great Arab Revolt under King Hussein's leadership."

The new government will direct its attention also towards developing the educational system and due care will be given to cultural issues which should be enhanced with religious and spiritual concepts to enable the new generations to protect their national traditions and religious beliefs, Mr. Rifai said.

He said due care will be given to the information media to enlist its help in developing a sense of national belonging and sound democratic concepts among the public.

In foreign affairs, the prime minister said that the new government will work towards bringing about Arab solidarity on a firm and solid basis that can define national goals and pave the ground for attaining them.

He said that common Arab causes will be given proper attention and the government believes that all Arab states should be involved in solving issues of national nature. Therefore, he said, the Feb. 11 agreement with the PLO is considered as reflecting King Hussein's keenness to unify Arab efforts for finding a just solution and bringing about an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict with the aim of liberating Arab lands and achieving freedom for the Palestinian people and the

holy places in Palestine.

"The government stands fully behind King Hussein in considering the Palestine problem as the central Arab issue and the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and therefore the new government will inevitably coordinate all matters concerning the Palestinian issue with the PLO," Mr. Rifai said.

He said the new government

will follow the guidelines of King Hussein in supporting Iraq's endeavours for ending the war with Iran and bringing about peace between the two neighbouring Islamic states.

Mr. Rifai paid tribute to King Hussein in his endeavours to enable Jordan to play a positive and effective role in Arab affairs and in achieving unity of ranks among Arab countries, and also in maintaining for Jordan an excellent

status among world nations. He said the new government will make it its duty to develop these relations on all fronts.

Obeidat's resignation

In a brief resignation letter to King Hussein, outgoing Prime Minister Obeidat expressed gratitude to the King's confidence in his government and said he and his colleagues had made every

possible effort to shoulder their national responsibilities and serve the nation.

Mr. Obeidat pledged that he would continue to be loyal to the country and the King.

In a letter accepting the resignation, the King said he appreciated the services of the outgoing government and the efforts of the cabinet members in shouldering their national responsibilities. He said, he deeply appreciates the outgoing govern-

ment's keenness on serving the throne and nation and expressed appreciation for the duties the cabinet had to handle in very difficult circumstances. The King wished Mr. Obeidat and his colleagues success and in their new endeavours in the service of the nation.

A Royal Decree was issued later on approving the formation of the new government in implementation of Article 35 of the Jordanian Constitution.

King receives crew, passengers of Alia

(Continued from page 1)

The attacker, described as dark skinned and of Arab appearance, fled the scene in a waiting car, police said.

Thursday's attack followed an attack on the day earlier when a rocket was fired on the building housing the Jordanian embassy in Rome. The shell damaged an apartment below the diplomatic mission which is located on the fifth floor of the five-storey building. A 20-year-old Arab youth carrying a Lebanese passport and a nine-millimetre pistol was arrested by Italian police immediately after the attack.

On March 21, Alia offices in Athens, Nicosia and Rome were the targets of simultaneous hand-grenade attacks. The attacks in-

jured five people, including a Jordanian employee of the airline.

Callers saying they spoke for "black September" have claimed responsibility for the attacks on the Alia offices and the embassy in Rome.

The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Rome said Wednesday that attacks appeared to be part of attempts to undermine the Feb. 11 agreement reached between Jordan and the PLO on a formula for joint action towards a peaceful settlement to the Palestinian problem.

Some PLO officials have also said that "black September" was a cover name adopted by Syrian and Libyan intelligence agents working against the Jordan-PLO agreement.

Both Syria and Libya have se-

erely criticised the Feb. 11 agreement and support a new "national Palestinian salvation front" grouping dissident PLO factions opposed to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat who signed the agreement with King Hussein.

There have been several attempts against Jordanian diplomats working abroad and Azmi Al Mufti, the Jordanian consul at the Kingdom's embassy in Eucarest, was assassinated late last year.

Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri returned to Amman Thursday after delivering a message from King Hussein to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said the message dealt with the interrogation process of a suspect held in connection with the assassination of Mr. Mufti.

New Channel 6 cycle sustains old looks

By J.H. Boteler

WHILE the new cycle on Channel 6 has given it a fresh and interesting look, there are certain things that have not changed. One of these is the policy of screening a mini-series over the opening weekend of a new month. So, this Saturday and Sunday at 10.15, we are able to enjoy a lavish production of Rudyard Kipling's "Kim", starring Peter O'Toole. Kipling was a run old bird. One side of him fully represented the jingoistic and arrogant, even racist, attitude of the British empire of the late 19th century. (He writes in one of his poems:

I shot her one night
Because I wished she was white.
But I learned about women from her")

However, another side of his character showed a deep and compassionate understanding of other races and cultures. This aspect, dismissed by more consistent fellow — colonialists as "going native", — can be seen in such works as "The Man Who Would Be King", of course, "Kim". It is the story of the lovable rascal and vagabond, Kim, a street urchin of the India of the 1890s. There are two widely differing influences in Kim's life from two colourful but contrasting personalities — Mahboub Ali, the tough worldly owner of a horse-train, and a saintly old Buddhist lama whom Kim meets in Lahore. He and the lama have something in common: each of them has a quest. The lama, (played by O'Toole, though with brown contact-lenses covering up his magnetic blue eyes), seeks "his" river, the river which sprang from the ground where the Lord Buddha shot an arrow, while Kim at 15 years old knows nothing of his own parents or origins. The only clues to his identity are contained in a battered pouch and some crumpled pieces of paper which refer to "a red bull on a green field" and "a man on a tall horse and 900 devils behind him." Kim and the lama adopt each other and the boy becomes the older man's disciple. They set out together on their quest. One evening they meet a regiment of soldiers carrying a flag with "a red bull on a green field." It is the British "Maverick Regiment". It is discovered that Kim is the son of a soldier who had deserted the regiment, and Kim is enrolled in the ranks. Separated from his beloved, lama, he longs for freedom; the answer to his quest has only raised more questions about his identity. Kim next is taken under the wing of Mahboub Ali, to work for the British secret service, to thwart a Russian plot to invade India through the northern passes, with the help of the rebellious rajahs. After many adventures, successful in his mission, Kim returns to his lama and together they go in search of the old man's river. The lama fulfills his quest, and Kim finds himself, Indian, white, agent, disciple — he is all of these and none of them. Above all he is what he has always known — simply, Kim. Apart from the performance of O'Toole, viewers hearts are likely to be won over by that of Ravi Sheth in the title role. He was discovered in true fairy-tale style: the director chasing up an unpromising lead to visit a remote school in the back of beyond.

Preceding the second part of "Kim" (tomorrow, Sunday), there

are two new series. Full House, at 8.30, concerns itself with the problems of house-sharing. After three years of marriage, Paul and Marsha Hatfield are desperate for a place of their own. When they do find their dream house, it seems that all their troubles are over. Well, at but one — they can't afford it! Murray and Diana McCoy have the same problem, and this gives Marsha an idea: why don't they share it? From this variation of "Three's Company" the basic sit-com situation develops.

At 9.10 on Sundays there is a 13-part series from Granada — "The History of Television". This series, (which has already picked up one major T.V. award — the Award of Excellence in television programming from the Banff Television Festival), examines television world-wide within the context of specific subject areas: major public or sporting events, news and current affairs, education and children's programmes, light entertainment and comedy, drama and drama documentaries. The final programme will look forward to the future of television, at a time when the introduction of cable and satellite systems and the consistent growth of video-recorder ownership will entail radical changes in both viewing and transmitting patterns. This is what it will ask: What I think will be more interesting will be those questions that the programme fails to ask regarding, for instance, violence. We are all very aware of the heated arguments against violence in films on television, and indeed in fit f reality and fantasy. But no-one would stop an impressionable teenager from watching the news. Such a desire indicated a growing maturity and interest in world events. And what does the child see. Not just murder and assassination, which, unfortunately, are unavoidable, but also the camera's fond lingering close-ups of pools of blood, mutilated corpses, and other sickening scenes. The fact that the poor individual is dead is fact enough; do we really need the graphic evidence? As for confusing fantasy and reality, most children know the difference between a bullet-riddled corpse in a Sam Peckinpah movie and one on the evening news. Which do you really think is more likely to be disturbing? Such insistence on "real" news started, I suspect, with the first TV war — Vietnam. Anyone who saw that excellent film "Apocalypse Now" will remember that disturbing scene where a squad of marines, landing on a beach, and intent on finding cover, were required by a TV news crew to search already abandoned beach dwellings, "for the viewers back home". Whether such things actually happened, and I'm pretty sure they did, will be discovered by watching "Vietnam, The Ten Thousand Day War", which starts tonight at 8.30. Since 1945, when Ho Chi Minh turned his attention from the Japanese to the returning French colonial rulers, the Vietnamese communists had waged an unrelenting struggle to unite Vietnam under the Marxist banner. In turn the French, the South Vietnamese and the Americans had fought to prevent them, and lost. The Vietnam War was the longest war in modern history. This series is the first television history of the war. More than half

a million feet of film have been assembled to make the series, from archives in Europe, the U.S. and Asia, in particular footage from the North Vietnamese archives in Hanoi, never before seen in the West. It is also very long: 25 half-hour episodes, ("War and Peace" without the peace), and will take us all well into the autumn. One slight query: it's subtitled "1945-1975". Only a cursory glance at the newspapers will show that this war did not end with the American pull-out.

Recently there was a celebrated libel case involving the American television giant CBS and some general. Whether or not the case was occasioned by this series, I cannot remember. (I am but a mere hack, whose memory fails him). Whatever, CBS won the libel case, and probably rightly so. But how accountable is television for that great imponderable, truth? As I wrote last week, this is one of the great debates surrounding "The Last Place on Earth", (Tuesday, 9.10). Was Scott a hero or an egomaniac bumbler driven by outworn visions of empirical glory? Was his wife merely a loyal helpmeet, or an obsessive fame freak, driving her husband on to impossible tasks? This is the great controversy surrounding the series. I don't know the answer, but one thing is very intriguing; when asked by interested parties to add a disclaimer to the series, saying that it was an "historical dramatization" and that not all that one saw the literal truth, the producer, Trevor Griffiths, refused. Why? He claims that the viewer can distinguish between the historical truth and a dramatic re-creation. Can they? Unless one is 90 and plus, one has no idea what went on in the South Pole in those days. Whatever, I do object to another form of licence taken by Mr. Griffiths. Towards the end of the series, as Scott and his cronies lie shivering and slowly dying, Captain Oates performs the all-time pointlessly heroic gesture, and takes a very long walk. His story, (as recounted in Captain Scott's diaries), remembers Oates's final words as "I'm just going out, and may be some time". Mr. Griffiths, in his wisdom, and slightly rabid loathing of the whole ethic which coloured the entire tragic event refuses to allow this, and has Oates saying something like "A call of nature, Birdie". Now I think this is fairly silly. The reason given is that the only evidence for the original line is in Scott's diaries, and they are not to be trusted. This argument can be continued an absurdity. One can have Nelson saying "Get Lost, Hardy", instead of his more widely reported remark. Whatever, the series seems fairly promising. If anything, it will make us all appreciate spring the more, as we watch assorted crazies flounder around in the snow. Whether or not Mrs. Scott was the egomaniac that Mr. Griffiths claims, Daphne Manners gives a fairly stunning performance. I wouldn't want her Kathleen within a million miles of myself. As she strained and gave birth, her manic mantra "a son, a son, a son" seemed more in keeping with Amundsen and his viking mentality. Also, anyone who enjoyed Martin Shaw's performance as Bilbo in "The Professionals" must have got a real



Jean Hickson as Miss Marple in "A Murder is Announced"; Friday, 9.10 p.m.

shock watching the first episode. He looked as if he had encountered an absentminded red Indian, who started to scalp him, and then got distracted.

Fridays also have a very fresh look in the new cycle. Apart from "Hot Pursuit" at 10.15, with the upright, good-looking and essentially solid hero braving shell and shot for the sake of his wife, there is also a new comedy series at 8.30: "Moving Home", and at 9.10, a real relief for those viewers who were getting thoroughly sick of Murder, She Wrote. Intelligent as your columnist is, he is not, unfortunately, superhuman. Even so, I found it ridiculously easy to detect the baddie. He or she was invariably the most unlikely suspect, who could be discovered by recognising the individuals concerned and craven nature. This technique sustained me for about five episodes. Also, when did the silly woman actually do her writing? Anyway, all this can be forgotten, since Miss Jessica has vanished, and is replaced by the original model Miss Marple, Agatha Christie's enduring busybody and one of the most unlikely detectives in crime fiction, who sets about solving four gruesome and baffling murders in the new 10-part series. Although the charming old lady, who spends most of her time knitting, was made famous by the late and great Margaret Rutherford in the cinema, this is the first time that the author's favourite creation for a major Miss Marple television series. The four books which have been dramatised are "The Body in the Library", "The Moving Finger", "A Murder is Announced" and "A Pocketful of Rye". Unfortunately, the problem of television's responsibility towards truth is relevant here also. Apparently there have been several minor changes: the names of maids, the actual times of murders, and suchlike. Although these will only annoy real mainline Christie addicts, why were such changes necessary? Were they only done in order to satisfy television's need to be all-powerful?

Whatever the answer, this series is bound to be better than "Spider's Web" which concludes on Wednesday at 10.15. Admittedly this story comes from the early Christie years, and lacks the ing-

enuity of her later and classic creations, but even so, Penelope Keith does her best as the lady who finds a body in her sitting room, but she is fighting a losing battle, surrounded as she is by a hysterical child, an histrionic nurse, a studied detective, and three idiotic English nit-wits, who happily connive in her cover-up of the foul deed. One scene last week begged belief. The three worthies enter the room: Miss Keith tells them about the body: they poo-poo the suggestion: she tells them to have a look. But all the time the staff's feet were plainly visible sticking out into the middle of the room. Ah, well, "Miss Marple" is bound to be an improvement, but be warned: the stories are spread over either two or three episodes, and are therefore not the stuff for merely casual viewing.

What else is on this week? Monday has episode two of "Quintana", at 8.30. Now I admit that I'm pretty much a philistine when it comes to classical music, especially classical guitar music, but I find myself, watching the exotic Spanish panoramas, expecting Anthony Quinn to appear on stage left, lugging a whopping great cannon. At 9.10 "George Washington" continues to gallop gaily around the American plains. A major problem is looming here. The lead role is played by a standard Hollywood hero (Barry Bostwick, would you believe?), with beautiful gleaming white teeth. But Washington ended up with false nashers made of wood. A rare case of a politician who talked not only rot, but dry rot at that. At 10.15 there's "Hawkins Heat", with the two heroes having the extreme good luck to fall into the laps of an entire household of beautiful women. A great deal of agonised sermonising philosophy, but also distractions in the shape of helicopter chases.

Tuesday, at 8.30, sees the start of another very promising comedy series, "Tripper's Day", starring the late, lamented Leonard Rossiter, who plays a super-market owner whose manic dreams of glory and power are constrained by his all-too-human bumbling nature. The feature film at 10.15 is "Twin Detectives", some frivolous nonsense about two twins who run a detective agency and track down a murdering extortionist.

Rabin, Urquhart discuss UNIFIL

(Continued from page 1)

April 19, and Lebanon has asked the U.N. Security Council to grant a six-month extension.

Mr. Rabin said this week Israel sees no need for the peacekeeping force to stay in South Lebanon but "we will live with it" if the mandate is renewed.

However, he said, "there will be no change in the deployment of UNIFIL as it is since 1978."

Lebanon and the 10 nations contributing to UNIFIL urged this week that the peacekeeping force be permitted to carry out its full mandate to be deployed to the international border.

Mr. Urquhart, accompanied by Deputy Assistant Secretary-General Jean-Claude Ahe, visited Amman on Thursday and held talks with Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri. The talks centred on current efforts to solve various Middle East problems such as the Iran-Iraq war and the Israeli occupation of South Lebanon, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

In Beirut, Mr. Urquhart had talks with President Amin Gemayel and Prime Minister Rashid Karami and later told reporters they had discussed the future of UNIFIL.

Mr. Urquhart said he had come to Beirut at the request of U.N. chief Javier Perez de Cuellar. "I am now going to Israel to discuss the situation with the Israeli government and then we'll see where we are," he added.

Mr. Urquhart said implementation of a U.N. resolution calling for Israel to hand over occupied territory to UNIFIL and the Lebanese army remained "the best solution for everybody."

Shellings hit Mieh Mieh

(Continued from page 1)

who last month took control of the main "Lebanese Forces" in Beirut and regions north of the capital.

The rebels, objecting to Syrian influence over the government and President Amin Gemayel's efforts to give Muslims more power, said Thursday the army should take over the Sidon area and all militiamen not from the region should leave.

In their first bid to end the Sidon fighting, the rebels declared their commitment to a unified, non-sectarian Lebanon and called for a national conference on the future of South Lebanon.

They said the fighting, in which 55 people have been killed and 200 wounded, was a trap to abort their "March 12 Movement."

Muslim leaders have voiced suspicion that the militias are seeking to set up an exclusively Falangist-controlled zone around Sidon.

There have also been charges of involvement by Israel, whose forces are being harassed by resistance forces as they continue their withdrawal further south.

The rebel statement made no comment on efforts by Mr. Gemayel to summon a national conference of Christian leaders to take a stand against their revolt.

Press reports said Mr. Gemayel wants to hold the conference quickly after an envoy of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad told him on Monday to overcome the revolt within a few days.

Syria has said it will not remain idle in the face of the revolt, which threatens its efforts to achieve "national reconciliation" in Lebanon through the reforms Mr. Gemayel is seeking.

In Beirut itself, rival militiamen Friday fought a 30-minute battle with machine guns and rocket-

propelled grenades across the "green line" between the neighbourhood of Chiyah and Rin Rummaneh, a Falangist area, at 2 a.m. (0000 GMT). Police said no casualties were reported. Militia adversaries also fought a two-hour artillery battle around the central Lebanese mountain towns of Souk Al Gharb, Shweifat and Kfar Chima at 3 a.m. (0100 GMT), police said. They also said no casualties were reported.

Sources in Tyre, who asked not to be identified, told the AP that the Israeli army had moved to its headquarters on Friday, apparently for questioning. About 60 had been brought there the day before, they said. The purpose of the round up could not immediately be determined.

On Thursday, Israeli troops in more than 20 villages crossed their "front line" in South Lebanon and attacked two villages southeast of Sidon.

Residents who fled the village of Kawthariyet As-Siyad told Reuters a Lebanese army unit and villagers had resisted the Israelis.

"One Israeli unit drove two kilometres past Kawthariyet As-Siyad to the village of Ghazsaniyeh and set up a road block there, the residents said.

There were no immediate reports of casualties in the raid, 25 kilometres southeast of Sidon. But security sources said many residents were fleeing from front-line areas.

Three weeks ago, Israeli forces killed 34 people in the front-line village of Zrariyeh in "revenge" for the suicide truck bombing of an Israeli convoy at the Menulsh border post, in which 12 Israeli soldiers died.

A week later, Israeli forces raided a group of front-line villages farther east, killing 23 people.



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Lendl reaches Monte Carlo Open tennis quarterfinals

MONTE CARLO (R) — Top seed Ivan Lendl, embroiled in a row over a line call, shrugged off jeers from the crowd to beat Sweden's Jan Gunnarsson 6-3, 7-5 and reach the quarterfinals of the Monte Carlo Open tennis tournament Thursday.

The row broke in the sixth game of the first set of their third-round match when the Czechoslovak world number three hit a ball which Gunnarsson judged too long.

The line-judge signalled that Lendl's shot was in, but was overruled by the umpire. This prompted Lendl to march over to the umpire's chair and remonstrate, calling down the tournament supervisor when the umpire rejected his complaint.

The supervisor finally awarded the point to Lendl, which drew angry whistles and jeers from the crowd. The tall Czechoslovak served an ace through their roars and raised both arms in salute.

Lendl, top seed for the fourth time in a tournament he has never won, ignored the crowd's hostility, took the game and broke the Swede's next two service games to win the first set.

The unseeded Gunnarsson fired two brave aces after saving off a match point in the 10th game of the second set but succumbed two games later when his double-backhand drive landed in the tramlines.

Asked if the crowd's response

had put him off, Lendl replied: "Definitely not. I'm used to it in France."

"In France, it doesn't matter how far the ball is out, if it's two metres long and wide. It doesn't matter whether I'm wrong or right, they always whistle."

Lendl, who defends his French Open title in two months, said he was not concerned about bad line calls — "in this case it was a bad ruling." He said the umpire should not have overruled the line-judge's decision.

He said he was frustrated at having "to hit the ball a thousand times to score a point. I wasn't able to hit the ball as hard as I would like and put it away."

Lendl said Gunnarsson had not played a typical claycourt game. He had not hit the ball too hard or too high and played "straight into my hands." But he added: "He's not supposed to ace me twice again."

Lendl's compatriots Tomas Smid and Libor Pimek also won through to the last eight. Smid overcame Spain's Jose Higueras 6-3, 6-3, while Pimek gained an even more emphatic 6-1, 6-1 win over Argentina's Martin Jaite.

Sweden's Mats Wilander looked a good bet for his third consecutive Monte Carlo final after dispatching Paraguay's Victor Pecci 6-3, 6-3 in the third round.

But Aaron Krickstein, seeded to meet Wilander in the semifinals, had problems defeating Argentina's Jose-Luis Clerc 5-7, 6-1, 6-4.

Wilander, Monte Carlo champion in 1982 and beaten finalist last year, looked very sharp as he punched home a succession of winners.

Only in the final game, which ran to eight deuces, did the powerful Paraguayan check the number two seed's onslaught as Wilander, serving from the Mediterranean end, had to wait until the fourth match point to clinch his place in the last eight.

"I feel I'm putting more pressure on my opponents now. I used to wait for them to make mistakes. Now I can rush them more (and) they make more mistakes," Wilander said.

Krickstein, the 17-year-old fourth seed, let the first set slip away after leading 4-2 and looked in danger in the deciding set when he allowed a similar lead to be cut to 4-4.

Fifth seed Joakim Nystrom failed to take his scheduled last eight place alongside fellow Swedes Wilander and defending champion Henrik Sundstrom. He was beaten 6-2, 7-5 by Italian Francesco Cancellotti.

Atkinson guards against United's jerks

LONDON (R) — Manchester United, having taken over from Tottenham as Everton's leading challengers for the English Soccer Championship, know they cannot afford any more mistakes if their rejuvenated title bid is to succeed.

United, who eased into second place four points behind leaders Everton after their 2-1 win over Leicester on Wednesday, entertain bottom side Stoke at Old Trafford Saturday.

Manager Ron Atkinson will be more than aware that another attack of the jitters which plagued his side last December could cost them dear.

Atkinson watched in disbelief on December 26 as his side — needing victory to go top of the table — crashed 2-1 at Stoke, who even then were eight points adrift at the foot of the table.

Everton, who play host to Sun-

derland Saturday, have two games in hand over United and took a giant stride towards their first championship in 15 years with a 2-1 win at Tottenham on Wednesday night.

"It was a tremendous result at Tottenham and if Everton continue to set the pace this way they probably deserve to win the title," said Atkinson.

"All we can do is accumulate as many points as possible and be ready in case Everton slip up. But at the moment you have to admire the way they keep winning."

United captain Bryan Robson added: "Everton are playing some tremendous stuff at the moment. We are delighted to be in second place, but you can only be impressed by the way they are keeping the pressure on everyone else."

Scottish midfielder Gordon Strachan, who has a foot injury, is

United's only doubt for Saturday. Everton make one enforced change for the visit of struggling Sunderland. They recall left back John Bailey for Pat Van den Hauwe, who is serving a one-match suspension, while up front Terry Curran is standing by to deputise if Scottish striker Andy Gray fails a fitness test on an injured knee.

Tottenham, now six points behind Everton in third place, travel across London to face West Ham with Glenn Hoddle the latest addition to their long injury list.

Spurs are still without six first team players and manager Peter Shreeves said: "Glenn twisted the knee against Everton and it would have been better if I could have taken him off. But it was a very important game. I'm still hopeful that he will be fit."

9 seeds fall in 2nd round

GOTHENBURG, Sweden (R) — Nine seeded players, including three of the top 16, were beaten in the second round of the men's singles as Asian players continued to dominate the World Table Tennis Championships Friday.

Kiyoshi Saito, the eighth seed from Japan, European champion Ulf Bengtsson of Sweden, seeded 13th, and Desmond Douglas of England, the 16th seed, were the leading casualties.

Other seeds to lose were Hungarians Tibor Klampar and Zsolt Kristin, Leszek Kucharski of Poland, Zoran Kalinic of Yugoslavia, Jorgen Persson of Sweden and American Eric Boggan.

Six fell to Asian players but Bengtsson, the unluckiest competitor, lost to fellow European Ralf Wosik of West Germany 21-17, 16-21, 23-21, 19-21, 22-20.

Bengtsson pulled a hamstring when leading 20-18 in the fourth

game and the match was held up for 10 minutes while he received attention.

Saito, the only leading Asian loser, was beaten easily, 21-13, 21-13, 21-15 by the relatively unknown Bulgarian qualifier Mariana Loukov while Douglas led by two games and 14-10 in the third yet lost 11-21, 17-21, 21-18, 21-13, 21-16 to Kim Song Hui, the 17-year-old North Korean junior champion.

Klampar had cruel luck at match point against Lo Chun Chung from Hong Kong, who won 21-17, 21-19, 19-21, 21-19.

Klampar, a former world doubles champion who was seeded 21st, forced Lo back from the table and appeared certain to win the rally. But the Hong Kong player lobbed high into the air and the ball dropped on the top of the net before trickling over into Klampar's court to end the contest.

Holmes may sign to fight Spinks

NEW YORK (R) — Larry Holmes, who indicated that his recent fight with David Bey was probably his last, is close to signing to meet undisputed light-heavyweight champion Michael Spinks, promoter Butch Lewis and can aide to Holmes said Thursday.

"We already have a basic understanding, and the fight is 95 per cent set," Lewis told Reuters. "I'm meeting with Larry and his people tomorrow and hope we can wrap it up."

Dick Lovell, public relations representative for the International Boxing Federation champion, also said contract signings were imminent.

"We've been holding meetings all day with Lewis people and talking with Lewis on the phone, and everything is in place," Lovell said. "The fight will be held, probably in late May or early June."

Before and after stopping Bey in the 10th round three weeks ago to retain his title, the 35-year-old Holmes said he would announce his retirement on June 9 unless he was offered between three and four million dollars to fight Spinks, or \$25 million to meet Gerry Cooney.

Lewis, who will robably promote the fight if it comes off, said Holmes had been guaranteed

between three and four million dollars to fight the 28-year-old Spinks.

Holmes, unbeaten in 47 fights — two victories short of Rocky Marciano's all-time heavyweight record of 49-0 — had expressed doubt that a fight with Spinks would develop because of the weight disparity between the two fighters.

Holmes usually fights at about 223 pounds (101 kg), while Spinks has been forced to come in at 175 pounds (79.5 kg) or less as a light-heavyweight.

But Spinks, undefeated in 26 professional fights, told Reuters Thursday he expected to come in at about 190 pounds (86 kg) if he does indeed fight Holmes.

"I'll weigh whatever is comfortable," said Spinks. "But I think I'll come in at about 190."

Asked about the weight difference, Spinks said: "It is a disadvantage, but I know I can still catch him."

But Spinks did not sound over-optimistic.

"I believe in miracles," he said. "And I think I can do a lot better than some guys he's fought."

Spinks has said for some time that he wanted to step up to the heavyweight class because he had run out of quality opponents — and thus big-money purses — in a division he has thoroughly dominated.

In the past, a number of light-heavyweight champions have fought for the heavyweight title, including Billy Conn, Archie Moore and Bob Foster.

And in the cases of Conn, Moore and Foster, all were knocked out — by Joe Louis, Rocky Marciano and Joe Frazier, respectively.

Swede's Toyota takes lead in Safari Rally

NAIROBI (R) — Sweden's Bjorn Waldegaard, in a Toyota Celica TC Turbo, took the lead in Kenya's Safari Rally Friday after a dramatic first night in which the remaining Audi Sport Quattro, driven by Finn Hannu Mikkola, was forced out.

The lead changed hands several times over the 1,647-km first leg to the Indian Ocean port of Mombasa and back to Nairobi but it was Waldegaard, last year's winner, who topped the standings Friday morning.

West Germany's Erwin Weber in an Opel Manta 400 lay second and Kenya's Shekhar Mehta in a Nissan 240RS third as the competitors rested before starting the second leg later Wednesday.

A fast dry run took its toll on the field and only about 40 of the 71 cars which started the five-day event Thursday were still in contention, the organisers said.

Ethiopia apologises to Nigeria over football match riot

LAGOS (R) — The Ethiopian government has apologised to Nigeria over a soccer riot in Addis Ababa last Sunday during which Nigeria said 27 of its nationals were attacked, an official Lagos statement said Thursday night.

But Friday the state-owned

daily Sketch newspaper urged the authorities to break relations with Ethiopia over the incident.

The official statement said Nigerian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Gambari had received an apology for "the ugly episode".

onen are still in contention, with Vatanen seventh 31 minutes off the pace.

Vatanen reported fuel problems caused by a defective fuse to his 205 Friday morning but added: "We are learning."

Saloen is in the top 20 but final first leg placings are not yet available.

Another significant casualty was Finland's Markku Alen. His Lancia Rally hit a huge hole, broke its suspension and limped to the next control point on three wheels.

But just before he reached it, Alen found a huge gash in the engine and retired.

The remaining cars set out Friday night on the 1,999-km second leg to western Kenya and back — and according to the weathermen it is pouring rain throughout that region.

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Lebanon withdraws from World Cup

ZURICH (R) — Lebanon have withdrawn from the qualifying rounds of the 1986 World Cup due to the country's domestic situation, the International Football Federation (FIFA) said.

FIFA said in a statement that the results of the four matches already played by Lebanon in Asian Group One sub-group B would be annulled and the sub-group would be reduced to three teams — Iraq, Jordan and Qatar.

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Allies' expertise sought for Star Wars, Weinberger says

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — The United States' call on its allies to join in research on a space-based missile defence system is an invitation to contribute expertise rather than funds, Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger has said.

Mr. Weinberger, speaking on foreign policy to the World Affairs Council of northern California, was asked what the U.S. would do if its allies decided against helping to fund the so-called "star wars" project.

"There never was any real suggestion that NATO finance it or support it financially," Mr. Weinberger said.

At the NATO defence ministers' meeting last week in Luxembourg, he had merely called for participation by bidding on some of the research contracts, he said.

Mr. Weinberger has also asked non-NATO members Japan, Israel and Australia to join the research. Australia has declined.

Several European leaders have expressed concern over a programme that might further the arms race.

The Reagan administration was seeking congressional approval for \$3.7 billion this year for the

research, Mr. Weinberger said. In Tokyo Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe has asked Mr. Weinberger to send experts to Tokyo to explain Washington's "Star Wars" space defence system, a ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Abe wants the experts to visit before the summit meeting of seven industrialised democracies next month, the spokesman said.

President Reagan briefly explained the plan to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at a meeting on Jan. 2 in Los Angeles, but Mr. Nakasone has not given it his full support.

Meanwhile in Bonn West Germany has dropped its opposition to a multi-billion dollar U.S. air defence system for NATO in return for promises of more arms orders from Washington, a Defence Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

He said Defence Minister Manfred Woerner had told U.S. Def-

ence Secretary Caspar Weinberger during talks in Washington last Monday that Bonn would now approve the U.S. combat plane identification system and end its backing for a German rival.

"This is a very important political gesture by the Germans and one would expect that we should get something in return," spokesman Ulrich Hundt told Reuters.

He said Mr. Weinberger had promised that as a result of Bonn's agreement Washington would allow large-scale European participation in producing the new system and also hold talks aimed at boosting its purchase of West German weapons.

NATO member states have long agreed on the need for a new aircraft recognition system for the entire alliance.

Such systems, known as "Identification Friend or Foe" (IFF), use radio signals to enable pilots to distinguish between enemy and allied planes.

Experts believe that with the present IFF systems in use NATO would shoot down up to 20 per cent of its own aircraft.

Bonn had previously insisted that NATO consider a system developed by West Germany's Siemens concern which is widely viewed by experts as superior to the U.S. "Mark-15" system but is also considerably more expensive.

The U.S. originally agreed to await comparative tests but recently told Bonn that it was not prepared to buy the German system under any circumstances, Mr. Hundt said.

"They said it would have involved enormous costs to install the German system in their planes and that they could not accept them," he added.

He said Bonn had lifted its objections to the Mark-15 to end the deadlock and accelerate the introduction of the new system.

During the talks Mr. Weinberger had pledged that European companies would be deeply involved in the production of the new system and that West German firms would be ensured a sizeable share.

Some Western experts have put the cost of the new IFF system at \$12 billion. Mr. Hundt said it was not so high but certainly "runs into billions".



BOOSTING TIES: Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang (right) shakes hands with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, when he met with the Arab States League delegation in Peking on Thursday (AP wirephoto)

S. African police kill black protester

PRETORIA (R) — South African police said a man was killed in a fresh outbreak of violence during the night in eastern Cape province.

The trouble followed a government warning Thursday that troops would move into black townships wherever necessary to quell unrest.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said the 20-year-old black man died when police fired tear gas and shotguns at a crowd of people who stoned them when they escorted firemen to a blazing house in the Port Elizabeth township of Little Soweto.

It was not clear whether the house had been set alight accidentally or by arsonists, the spokesman said. Two policemen were slightly hurt in the incident.

The spokesman reported arson and stoning Thursday night in eight other townships in the area, where police shot dead at least 19 black marchers at Langa township last month, sparking an international outcry.

On Thursday night Adrian Vlok, deputy police and defence minister, said troops, already deployed in some eastern Cape townships, would be called in wherever necessary to man roadblocks and cordons and assist in such other situations as circumstances may demand.

Both the government and the police Thursday criticised radicals who they said were trying to reduce South Africa's black townships to anarchy and were singling out policemen and local councillors as targets of mob violence.

More than 100 people have died so far this year in township riots. South Africa's independent Institute For Race Relations estimates that about two-thirds were killed in clashes with the police and one-third by rioters.

South African Police Commissioner General Johan Coetzee said in a speech that the riots were "a hit-and-run operation ... Rel-

atively small groups of rioters spread their acts of violence over a wide geographical area, then disperse quickly to regroup elsewhere".

In Lusaka the African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla group Friday said growing black resistance to white minority rule in South Africa was making the country ungovernable.

"The struggle has entered a new and decisive stage, with hundreds of thousands of our people rising up to swell the ranks of the liberation movements" the ANC said in a statement.

"They ... have taken the struggle to the level where the country is increasingly becoming ungovernable for the white minority racist colonial regime."

The statement was issued to mark the sixth anniversary Saturday of the execution by South African authorities of Solomon Mahlangu, a member of the ANC's armed wing.

Thatcher in Malaysia on Asian tour

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived in Malaysia Friday at the start of a six-nation Asian tour designed to strengthen Britain's political and economic ties with one of the world's fastest-growing regions.

She will also visit Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, Sri Lanka and India in the next nine days, with a brief stop in Saudi Arabia on her way home.

Mrs. Thatcher was welcomed at a colourful ceremony at parliament by Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohammad. She is the first British leader to pay an official visit since Malaysia gained independence from Britain in 1957.

Officials hope the visit will mark a new chapter in Anglo-Malaysian relations, which were soured in 1981 when Britain raised tuition fees for foreign students.

Kuala Lumpur, which was also angered by British reaction to its attempts to buy British-owned plantation companies here, boycotted British goods.

Relations sweetened after a visit by Mr. Mahathir to Downing Street in March 1983 and the "buy British last" policy was dropped.

Britain now wants to forge a

modern, equitable relationship which is forward-looking rather than based on past links and sentiment, according to British and Malaysian officials.

The first test of that relationship could be the row between the countries' national airlines over an extra flight to London. Malaysian Airline System (MAS) wants a fifth weekly flight to Heathrow Airport, which British Airways says is not justified by passenger numbers.

"Iron Lady flies into 5th flight turbulence," warned the front-page of Friday's pro-government New Straits Times. Officials on both sides expect the dispute to figure prominently in talks between the two leaders.

Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Mahathir are also expected to discuss Kampuchea, East-West relations, China, South East Asia's ties with the European Community, and the world economy, officials said.

She leaves on Monday for Singapore.

How to visit East Europe

Britain's Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe goes to Eastern

Europe next week on a tour that will make him the first Foreign Office chief to visit all seven countries of the Warsaw Pact.

The three-nation swing is part of a NATO alliance policy to improve relations with the smaller Communist states, in which Britain has played a key role. Sir Geoffrey believes such visits are useful in getting Western viewpoints relayed to Moscow.

Sir Geoffrey begins his tour in East Berlin on Monday. He goes to Prague on Wednesday for a stay of just over 24 hours, and then to Warsaw for two days. He went to Sofia and Bucharest in February, after earlier visits to Moscow and Budapest.

Western diplomats say there could be tensions in Prague and Warsaw if, as expected, he meets anti-government dissidents. In East Germany, the first visit by a foreign secretary in 12 years of state relations is expected to be uneventful.

Sir Geoffrey's deputy, Minister of State Malcolm Rifkind, was criticised by Poland after a visit last November in which he met activists of the banned Solidarity trade union and laid flowers at the grave of a murdered priest, Jerzy Popieluszko.

Man jailed for rape freed on bail

CHICAGO (R) — Gary Dotson, who spent the last six years in jail for a rape he accused now says he did not commit, was ordered freed on \$100,000 bail. Cathleen Webb, a 23-year-old mother of two, told the court she faked the rape because she feared an affair she had with a teen-aged boyfriend had left her pregnant. "The lord convinced me I needed to make restitution," Webb said, describing how she inflicted wounds on her body and dirtied her clothes to fake the rape. Officials said they planned blood and saliva tests on both to check on Webb's story. Dotson 28, was arrested on the basis of a police sketch provided by Webb and convicted after a three-day jury trial.

Andy Gibb has cocaine problem

LOS ANGELES (R) — British singer Andy Gibb, whose three older brothers make up the Bee Gees, has entered the Betty Ford Centre for treatment for a cocaine problem, a press agent has said. "He checked into the centre two weeks ago and is doing very well," the agent, Michael Sterling, said. Gibb, 27, who found fame as a solo performer, said in interviews in 1982 that he turned to cocaine after he and actress Victoria Principal, of the television series Dallas, ended a long relationship. But he later stopped taking drugs, he said. Gibb was found unconscious in a New York hotel room last August and Sterling said then the singer had collapsed from exhaustion.

Nicaragua rejects Reagan's call for ceasefire

WASHINGTON (R) — Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has rejected President Reagan's call for a cease-fire and negotiations with the Nicaraguan opposition.

In the first high-level response to Mr. Reagan's initiative Thursday, Mr. D'Escoto told ABC's Nightline News programme Thursday night that the peace proposal was "much more like a declaration of war."

Mr. D'Escoto said Mr. Reagan's proposal was a last-ditch attempt to persuade the U.S. Congress to continue to finance the Nicaraguan guerrillas, known as "contras" and called "our brothers" by Mr. Reagan.

"The president of the U.S. is very worried because... he has not been able to persuade the American people and the Congress as to why they should continue to finance the opposition," Mr. D'Escoto said.

Mr. D'Escoto, whose rejection echoed an earlier statement from the Nicaraguan embassy in Washington, called on Mr. Reagan to stop the war by ending U.S. support for the Contras.

"If he (Reagan) wants peace, really he is the one who is waging war. It is for him to stop the war," Mr. D'Escoto said.

"The one who has declared war against the Nicaraguan people and the Nicaraguan government is

President Reagan... The so-called Contras is nothing more than mercenaries at the service of Reagan policies," he said.

Mr. Reagan's initiatives, an apparent bid to win congressional approval for \$14 million in covert CIA aid for anti-Sandinist guerrillas, was an extension of a rebel peace plan unveiled in Costa Rica.

It calls for a ceasefire and church-mediated talks between the rebels and the leftist Sandinist government on internationally supervised elections.

Mr. Reagan set a 60-day deadline for progress on the talks and said if Congress releases the funds — which it has to decide on within two weeks — he would allow the

rebels to use the money for food and other humanitarian aid.

Congressional opponents charged that rebel money freed by U.S. humanitarian aid would only be used to buy weapons.

Francisco Campbell, the Nicaraguan spokesman in Washington, said the Managua government was ready to negotiate directly with the United States, but he adamantly ruled out a ceasefire or any negotiations with the Contras.

"We cannot negotiate with a group of people who are being financed by a foreign power that is trying to overthrow the democratically elected government of Nicaragua," he said.

Papandreou expects election in June

ATHENS (R) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who Thursday asked President Christos Sartzetakis for early elections, said Friday he thought they would be held in June, four months before his term expires.

He called on conservative opposition leader Constantine Mitsotakis, whose refusal to recognise the election of Mr. Sartzetakis sparked a constitutional crisis, to

visit the president and set out his views.

Mr. Mitsotakis was expected to address a mass rally in the center of Athens Friday to press for immediate elections.

His New Democracy Party has refused to recognise Mr. Sartzetakis' election, as the crucial vote came from Acting President Ioannis Alevas, a prominent Soc-

ialist and speaker of the chamber, who they said was not eligible to vote.

Commentators have said the elections, which must take place on a Sunday, will probably be held on June 9 after the approval in principle by parliament of constitutional changes proposed by the Socialist to curb presidential powers.

Reform plan hurts French Socialists

PARIS (R) — A controversial Socialist government plan to reform France's electoral system has caused the ruling party a major setback — the surprise resignation of one of its most charismatic figures, Agriculture Minister Michel Rocard.

Mr. Rocard resigned less than 24 hours after the cabinet adopted an electoral reform plan which would help the ruling Socialists retain a share of power.

The minister, along with other prominent Socialists, had joined the opposition in virulent attacks on the scheme, the brain-child of President Francois Mitterrand.

With the Socialists facing a tough uphill battle in the 12 months leading to the 1986 elections, analysts said Mr. Mitterrand could ill afford dissent within Socialist ranks or the loss of one of its leading figures.

Neves stable after fifth operation

SAO PAULO (R) — Brazil's 75-year-old President-Elect Tancredino Neves was in stable condition Friday after his fifth operation in three weeks, Presidential Spokesman Antonio Brito said.

He said in a statement that seven hours after the operation to drain an abdominal infection there was room for cautious optimism about Mr. Neves condition.

Mr. Neves was receiving oxygen in the intensive care unit but his kidneys, heart and circulation were functioning normally after earlier difficulties, Mr. Brito said.

Vice-president Jose Sarney, sworn in as acting president on March 15 after Mr. Neves first fell ill, remained in telephone contact with the hospital Thursday from his home in Brasilia.

The parliamentary leader of Mr. Neves' Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), Henrique Cardoso, told reporters Mr. Sarney would have the support of all parties in assuming the presidency if Mr. Neves died.

Mr. Cardoso said Mr. Sarney would have the same policy priorities as Mr. Neves.

Thousands of people gathered outside the hospital Thursday after reports of Mr. Neves' fresh setback. Police bolstered their cordon around the building.

"People hope that as soon as possible the president does what today they want more than ever — that he is installed in his place in the presidential palace," Mr. Brito said.

Mr. Neves, due to have taken office as the first civilian president after 21 years of military rule, first needed surgery to remove a section of inflamed intestine and an intestinal blockage.

He was flown to Brazil's top heart hospital in Sao Paulo for an operation to halt internal bleeding and on Tuesday had surgery on a 30-year-old hernia.

The president of the House of Deputies, Ulysses Guimarães, told reporters Thursday after the fifth operation that Mr. Neves' condition was serious.

Honduran congress rejects charges

TEGUCIGALPA (R) — The Honduran Congress has quashed a move by President Roberto Suazo Cordova to charge 50 members with treason in a row over elections due in November.

The 82-seat congress voted against allowing courts to proceed with the charges, brought with the president's backing after congress replaced five supreme court judges it accused of manipulating electoral law.

Congress, which must approve any charges against its members for actions or speeches in the house, accused the president and the judges of cooperating in having pro-Suazo candidates nominated for the elections.

Congressmen Thursday night also appointed a commission to draw up amnesty legislation for all prisoners charged with political crimes since Jan. 1.

This would quash treason charges which the president has ordered against the replacement supreme court judges.

Earlier congress approved a measure to choose presidential candidates through primary polls instead of party conventions in a move to limit Mr. Suazo's influence on nominations.

25 killed, 20 injured in Indian train accident

NEW DELHI (R) — Twenty five people travelling on top of two passenger trains were killed and over 20 injured when struck by girders of a bridge spanning the River Ganges, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported.

The news agency said the accidents occurred late Thursday night between Bijore and Moradabad in northern Uttar Pradesh

state as the trains were on their way from Calcutta to Amritsar. Most of the dead were farm workers seeking jobs in Punjab during the harvest season.

People sleeping stretched out on the train roofs escaped, but those sitting up did not see the bridge. Rooftop travel is common on India's packed railways.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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THE TALE OF THE FIVE OF HEARTS

DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for those hands that we consider to be our favorites. That makes quite a list. For the time being, therefore, we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous hands. At the end of the series we will go back to our weekly question and answer column.

Both vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♦ A 8 5
♦ A 4 3 2
♦ Void
♦ A 10 6 4 3
WEST
♦ 2
♦ K Q J 9 7
♦ 6
♦ Q J 7 6 5 3 2
♦ A K 10 8 4
♦ Q 9 5
SOUTH
♦ 10 6 4 3
♦ K Q J 10 9 8 7 5
♦ Void
♦ K

The bidding:
East South West North
1 ♦ 4 ♣ Pass 6 7
Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Two of ♠.

"Belly up," yelled the Five of Hearts. "The drinks are on me. It's not often that I take part in a bridge event where I'll be written about for years to come, especially when I didn't even win a trick. Take a look at this beauty." He grabbed a bar napkin and jotted down this hand.

"I belonged to a young man who was just making his mark in the bridge world. He was trying to impress a fair lady who was in the company of the over-the-hill resident expert at the local club. The young miss opened the bidding with one spade, and my lad trotted out,

four hearts after an apologetic glance at the lovely dame. His partner took him seriously, and in no time flat he found himself the declarer at six hearts.

"The expert led the two of spades, obviously a singleton. My lovely fellow won the ace and took stock. There was only one way to take care of his losing spades — he had to set up dummy's clubs for discards. There was a slight problem: because of the unfortunate heart spades and the fact that he, too, was void in diamonds, he had only one entry to dummy and he needed at least two, even if clubs broke 3-3.

"The light dawned. Wouldn't it be fitting, he thought, if his rival should become his unwitting accomplice? He cashed the king of clubs and to the third trick he led the ace of hearts. The expert produced the Six of Hearts and my man ducked in dummy!

"Now the expert had never expected to win a trump trick with his singleton six. But a strange thing was about to happen. Since the expert was down to nothing but minor-suit cards, he was going to proceed dummy with a second entry.

"He chose a diamond, but it would have made no difference had he exited with a club. Declarer ruffed in dummy while discarding a spade from hand, cashed the ace of clubs for another discard, and ruffed a club. When the suit split 3-3, the rest of dummy's clubs were good and the ace of trumps was still on the table as an entry.

"I did notice that, at the end of the evening, my swain went off with the young lass. To the victor belong the spoils!"

Spelling: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12